# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

## The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. Recovery Begs 'Buy Now'

France Gently Warns Reich

Germany Finds Jobs for Many

Chicago Jolts Its Racketeers

Poland and Danzig Patch Up

Will Wyoming Spurn a Park?

THE American recovery program moves along its history-making path. With a temporary truce in the soft coal fields, though many coal miners disagree with it, the President's National Arbitration Board of seven, representing employers, labor and the people, prepares to take over labor disputes. General Hugh S. Johnson inaugurates a "buy now" campaign, announces a modified blue eagle for employers not yet able to qualify in full, and promises a boycott of employers who neglect to qualify at all. General Johnson stresses the "buy now" campaign in a long-distance speech to a Cleveland mass meeting. "It is what we buy and have and use that makes the increased business on which the whole program depends"—"Turn money into goods, thus saving money and saving the country."

¶ France politely points out to Germany that its acts toward Austria are a threat to Austrian independence which violate the peace treaties. Specifically, French Ambassador Poncet at Berlin delivers a "friendly verbal note" stating that the dropping of Nazi propaganda over Austria from German airplanes and the attacking of the Dollfuss Government from German broadcasting stations are disquieting the other treaty signatories. Britain is believed to be taking similar action. Italy has already expressed itself to Berlin. France's mildness is deliberate—The German Government can alter its course without serious loss of prestige at home.

¶ Germany is told that 2,000,000 unemployed have been put back at work since January. Chancellor Hitler, speaking at a political leaders' conference in Bavaria, says the second big advance on unemployment will come in September, the third next spring. Through years, he says, the National Socialist Party will grapple with and solve the problem of a job for everybody as an ethical duty. The party will defend its powers in the future. It must prepare to perpetuate itself through centuries—Such is the Chancellor's view of the bright hope for Germany.

¶ Chicago deals out the stiffest sentences yet given to racketeers who prey on business concerns. John Rooney and Henry Berry of the Circular Distributors' Union get life imprisonment and Rosalie Rizzo, an accomplice, gets 20 years, for extortion practiced on Goldblatt Bros.' store, during which a guard was slain. Joseph Goldblatt is praised as a courageous merchant for telling how he was victimized. In Los Angeles Senator William G. McAdoo tells of the coming war on bankruptcy rackets. To feel his plans turn sour a racketeer today needs only to read the papers—But unfortunately some of the proudest racketeers can't read.

¶ Poland and the free city of Danzig usher in their new era of good feeling by initialing agreements on things that have separated them for years. These pacts cover treatment of the Polish minority in Danzig, division of Polish trade between Danzig and its own port of Gdynia, defining of peace treaties and issuing of passports. The Polish language becomes permissible in Danzig civic affairs. Danzig is 90 per cent German. If Danzig can like Poland, inferentially Germany can do the same. Peace gets more blocks in its foundation—The chief cargo through the Polish Corridor may soon cease to be trouble.

¶ Does or does not Europe consider and expect to go to war? American observers return home and go into print with curiously conflicting statements. Henry Morgenthau Sr., diplomat and wheat pact worker, declares that if Germany's policies are successful they will produce a general war; if unsuccessful, an internal war. Europe's people want peace, the leaders want war, he maintains. Congressman S. D. McReynolds, returning from the London conference, is amazed at war rumors from Europe and says he found nowhere, in Germany or elsewhere, anything to justify such talk. Neither did Secretary of State Hull—A war on talk might mean less talk on war.

¶ Wyoming sees a novel U. S. Senate investigation begin at Jackson. John D. Rockefeller Jr., land buyers and National Park Service officials are called to explain Mr. Rockefeller's proposal, which he has been making for six years and has spent above $1,000,000 to carry out, to buy and give to the people a tract rich in scenic beauty and wild game, if the tract could be protected as a primitive wilderness area. Some Senators oppose because this would reduce the local tax roll and authority. The moral of the Rockefeller experience is: Don't accumulate too much money—A pompous public may refuse to let you spend the surplus for its own good.

Area of Conciliation

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

## Tension Relieved By Polish-Danzig Rapprochement

### Issues Arising at Close of World War Faced in Friendly Attitude

By Godfrey Lias

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless*

DANZIG, Aug. 7—The first stage in the delicate task of establishing friendly relations between Poland and Danzig has been successfully completed here with the initialing of a number of important agreements during the week-end on questions which have kept the two governments apart ever since Danzig became a free city at the end of the World War.

The main agreements cover treatment of the Polish minority in Danzig and use of the Port of Danzig as an outlet for Polish trade. In addition there is to be an exchange of letters defining the method by which Danzig adheres to international treaties, approves the appointment of foreign consuls and allows Poland to issue passports to Danzig citizens.

First signs of a break in the clouds came immediately after the most serious crisis Polish-Danzig relations have passed through in a decade. Last march the Poles, fearing an outbreak of civic disturbance between the National Socialists and their opponents during the general election, sent extra troops to guard their ammunition depot here without obtaining authorization of the League of Nations' high commissioner, Mr. Helmer Rosting of Denmark.

**Courtesy Visit to Warsaw**

A collision between National Socialists and Poles was barely averted. But a few days later when the National Socialists were returned to power with an overwhelming majority Mr. Rosting persuaded Mr. Herman Rauschning, new president of the Danzig Senate, to pay a courtesy visit to Warsaw and induced the Polish Government to give him a cordial reception.

Rauschning, like Caesar, went to Warsaw and the animosities of a decade began to be conquered. Direct negotiations were opened. A fortnight ago—as the Monitor alone reported—an agreement was tentatively reached on the treatment of the Polish minority in Danzig. This paved the way for concessions by Poland regarding more extensive use of Danzig harbor for Polish exports. The three other items followed as a natural outcome of the improved atmosphere.

There is still much to be done. The theoretical agreement that the Poles shall have better educational facilities here and the Polish language be recognized as permissible in the administration of Danzig's affairs has to be translated into practice. Similarly it is easy to say that Poland's overseas trade shall be shared between Danzig and Gdynia, Poland's own port in the Polish Corridor 15 miles to the west of Danzig. But it is less easy actually to divide it.

**Revision of Harbor Dues**

You cannot say to a private trader that he must use Danzig instead of Gdynia. You have to make it worth his while. This involves changing Polish railway tariffs which at present are notably favorable to Gdynia. It also means readjustment of harbor dues which are much lower in Gdynia than in Danzig. Some think an agreement may be necessary that in the future development of Gdynia no attempt will be made to com-

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**Things Present**

Some remarkable remarks by our readers are grouped under "Letters to the Monitor" on the back page.

An unusual story about pigs adds interest to the Children's page.

Perhaps you have wondered about the parts played by the wives of great writers. On the Home Forum page, Odell Shepard gives a little belated credit where it is due.

More Hymnal Notes on the inside back page.

**And Things to Come**

Tuesday brings the following: Progress in Education page; Home Building and Gardening page, and another Editor's Puzzle.

The second article in the "Baby's First Year" series will appear on Wednesday.

## Bank Deposits 95 P. C. Liquid Since Closings

### Notable Record Indicated From March 5, and New Steps Imminent

### Rapidly Near Normal

### 'We Have Got This Thing Licked,' Says Roosevelt's Mender of Banking System

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 — With buying power on a welcomed rebound, few stopped today to remember that just five months ago every bank in the country was ordered closed and something in excess of $35,000,000,000 belonging to depositors became frozen tight.

Today all but about $2,290,000,000, or approximately 5 per cent of the deposits on Dec. 31, 1932, have been freed and plans are well advanced for carrying through the last stages of restoration both in state and national bank systems. On March 5, some 18,000 banks were ordered by President Roosevelt to close their doors because of the weakening structure of the whole system. Today only about 2900 have not resumed business on an unrestricted basis and a number of them are ready to, as soon as their reorganization plans have been approved.

"We have really got this thing licked," declares Mr. Walter J. Cummings, the man whom President Roosevelt brought from Chicago and made executive assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury with instructions to put the nation's banking system in order. "We have attacked the key spots first and the situation has been cleared up in them without exception or will shortly be met according to our expectations," Mr. Cummings says.

**Just What Occurred**

It is worth while to look back and see just how the Treasury "got this thing licked," and at the same time laid a foundation for a sounder banking system that would prevent the recurrence of a collapse.

On March 9, 1933, the emergency session of Congress, as its first move, enacted the Bank Conservation Act providing among other things for the reorganization of national banks and appropriating $2,000,000 to carry out the act. Committees were set up in each of the Federal Reserve cities to meet and advise with the bankers and assist them in making immediate corrections of their troubles. The midnight oil was burned night after night in the Treasury where employees were on continuous duty.

The staff of the reorganization division overflowed to a near-by office building where six floors were secured to accommodate it. An average of 7500 pieces of mail is received daily dealing with reorganization questions. In a two-week period from July 1 to July 15, more than 300 bank committees discussed plans and received assistance in problems concerning the reopening of their banks. The staffs of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Federal Reserve Banks assisted in the work.

**Long Intricate Process**

Reopening a bank is an intricate process involving a careful examination of assets and liabilities, a study of the character of assets to establish liquidity, a determination of losses. When these facts are found, the basis is laid for reorganization.

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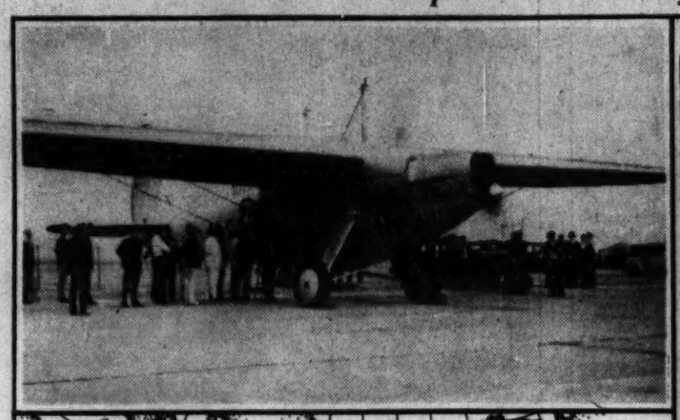
## Set Non-Stop Record on Way to 'Nowhere'



Upper Left and Upper Right—Wide World. Lower Left—By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

**All Primed Up for Trans-Europe Flight**

Upper Left—The Joseph Le Brix Being Warmed up Before Start of Flight From New York to "Nowhere." Upper Right—Lieut. Maurice Rossi (Left) and Lieut. Paul Codos, French Fliers at Floyd Bennett Field Before Take-Off. Lower Left—Map of the Route.

## Labor Chary Lest Codes Prove Drag As Well as Help

### Massachusetts Federation Under Apprehension, Seeks Safeguard

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 7—Recovery codes, which today appear to emancipate labor, may tomorrow strangle it.

Stirred by this apprehension, labor was summoned today at the forty-eighth annual convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor to concentrate upon building up tremendous power through organization.

Under the codes, permanent or temporary, there is likely to develop a tendency for labor's earnings to become set, while employers' profits have no limits foreshadowed, Mr. Spencer Miller, secretary of the Workers' Education Bureau of the United States, declared.

There is a mandate for Blue-Eagle employers to pay prescribed minimum wages but none requiring them to increase wages proportionate with profits. There is already a tendency manifest, federation speakers asserted, for employers to meet the higher minimums by reducing the maximums.

To thwart such a development, which would eventually wipe out labor's gains, Mr. Miller proposed that provisions be added to the codes requiring readjustments when prices attain certain levels.

Mr. Robert J. Watt, secretary of the federation, declared the only manner in which labor can guarantee that its earnings will be as flexi-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 6)

## Campaign Against Racketeers And Kidnaper Gains New Force

### Two Labor Extortioners Get Life Sentence in Chicago —Government After Bankruptcy Rackets With Moley on Kidnaper's Trail

The campaign against the kidnaper and the racketeer gains force day by day.

In Chicago a victim of labor extortioners testified bravely against them; a jury convicted them and the court sentenced two to life imprisonment, and an accomplice to 20 years.

The Federal Government intends to leave no stone unturned. It is after the bankruptcy racketeer as well as the kidnaper, and Prof. Raymond Moley today started on the job of planning how best to stamp out those particularly pernicious forms of crime in the United States.

The bar associations of three states back a constitutional amendment providing callaboration of the Federal Government and states in a decisive campaign against racketeering in all its forms.

The Federal Government in the meantime is investigating the kidnaping of Mr. Charles F. Urschell of Oklahoma City, Okla.

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Aug. 7—Two Chicago labor racketeers face life imprisonment today, as the result of conviction Saturday for slaying a guard at a department store.

The men convicted are John Rooney, secretary and treasurer of the Circular Distributors' Union, and Henry Berry, its business agent. Miss Rosalie Rizzo, an accomplice, was given 20 years in prison.

Mr. Joseph Goldblatt, vice-president of the Goldblatt Bros. store, was praised by the state's attorney, Mr. Thomas J. Courtney, for his courage in testifying.

The state's attorney declared that if others who were being similarly victimized would report the facts to the authorities, more convictions would follow.

Judge Harry B. Miller praised the jury for its verdict, saying that it had done a patriotic service.

United States Senate Committee appointed at the last session of Congress to investigate this problem.

"It is expected," declares Senator William G. McAdoo, member of the committee, which begins its work here in October, "that the investigations will supply the information

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## Boston and Maine To Begin Regular Airplane Service

Three hours and forty-five minutes cut from the running time of the Boston & Maine Railroad over its 300-mile route.

Thereby hangs a tale with a prophecy. In launching an air service between Boston and Bangor, the B. & M. Railroad strikes at a potential rail competitor before it has time to inflict too deep a niche in railroad passenger revenue.

Incidentally, the New England company becomes the first railroad line in the country to "take to the air" as a permanent plan. The subsidiary service will be started next Friday as the Boston & Maine Airways, Inc. Actual flying operations are to be supervised by National Airways, Inc.

Under the service, the plan is seen as a significant step to improve the general outlook of railway companies hard hit by highway transport and now threatened by invasion from the air.

Railroads of the air is one of the pet "hobbies" of Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam, officially engaged by National Airways, Inc. She will be in Boston this week to "drive the golden spike" for the New England rail-air line.

Five round trips daily are contemplated between Boston and Portland and two round trips from Boston to Bangor. For $13 the passenger can go to Bangor in two hours and 15 minutes. Train time is six hours at at cost of $8.40, or $9.90 with Pullman. Year-round service will be maintained.

## Rossi and Codos Land in Syria On Nonstop Flight

### Balbo Plans Hop to Azores Grierson Leaves Faroe Islands for Iceland

*By the Associated Press*

Lieut. Maurice Rossi and Lieut. Paul Codos, French fliers who flew the Atlantic and kept on going, landed today near Damascus, Syria.

The Frenchmen have broken the nonstop flight record, if confirmed, by about 400 miles. The old mark, of 5340 miles, was set last February by Squadron Leader Oswald R. Gayford and Flight Lieut. Gibert E. Nicholetts of the British Royal Air Force, who flew from Crahwell, Eng., to Walfish Bay, South West Africa.

When they left New York Saturday, they had hoped to reach Karachi, India, more than 7000 miles away, but apparently the loss of gasoline made this impossible.

Gen. Italo Balbo was still at Shoal Harbor, N. F., but hopes to lead his squadron of 24 seaplanes away Wednesday on the homeward journey to Italy by way of the Azores.

Reports from Reykjavik, Iceland, said today that Colonel Lindbergh, who is in the North with his wife on an aerial mapping tour, made a daring flight yesterday through fog and rain from Scoresby Sound, East Greenland, to Angmagsalik, Greenland.

John Grierson, British aviator who is making a leisurely flight from England to New York, left Thorshavn, Faroe Islands, today for Iceland.

### French Airmen Whiz Toward Orient Goal

PARIS, Aug. 7 (AP)—Fighting a gasoline line leak which threatened to wreck their hopes for an aerial distance record, Lieut. Maurice Rossi and Lieut. Paul Codos whizzed across Europe today toward the Orient in an effort to set a mark which will stand for a long time.

The French aviators pushed their heavy, silver monoplane, the Joseph Le Brix, for its maximum speed, after the leak developed over Germany. From the Austrian-German frontier the aviators, who left Brooklyn at 4:41 a. m., E. S. T., Saturday, sent a wireless message here saying that unless the leak increased they believed they had sufficient gasoline to reach Aleppo, and perhaps Baghdad, Iraq.

Communications with Paris became less frequent as the burly fliers headed into Hungary. At 1:52 a. m. (7:52 p. m., E. S. T., Sunday) they gave their position as about 20 miles southwest of Vienna. This message, the last received here, said they hoped to break the record, even though the leak was giving them trouble. The Joseph Le Brix, the third French plane ever to cross the Atlantic, saluted its home airport, Le Bourget, at 2:20 p. m., E. S. T., Sunday, nine minutes behind Colonel Lindbergh's time of 33 hours, 30 minutes from New York to Paris. At that time they had covered 3500 miles.

### Air Prize Offered

MELBOURNE, Victoria (AP) — A prize of $50,000 will be given by Sir Macpherson Robertson, who runs one of the largest confectionery businesses in Australia, to the winner of an air race from London to Melbourne in October of next year. The idea of the race is to boost the Melbourne centenary celebrations, for which elaborate arrangements are being made. Any machine from any nation will be entitled to compete in the race.

## American Assistance to Cuba Involved in Blocking Revolt

By George Howland Cox

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7—Martial law is threatened in Cuba. The Cuban President, Gen. Gerardo Machado, has declared that seditious activities must cease. He has signed a decree authorizing military forces to supersede the police wherever necessary. Strikes and general protests against taxes proposed by the Cuban Congress have churned conditions into a situation bordering revolution.

To Americans interested in Cuba's welfare, the foremost questions being asked in the United States are: Has Cuba decided to try and rid itself of the Machado Government? Has Ambassador Sumner Welles a practical plan to cause what is obviously desired by President Roosevelt? A plan that would:

1. Bring economic relief to the island.

2. Assure a fair election of President Machado's successor without encroaching upon the sovereignty of Cuba.

3. Prevent further disorder and avoid the very thing that the United States Government would keep away from—intervention.

Cuba, according to one of its citizens whose name for good reasons need not be given, is facing starvation. And, further, the one means for restoring a measure of the island's prosperity is being withheld until the political situation has been ironed out. That one means is a definite assurance that Cuba's quota for sugar exported to the United States shall be raised to an amount assuring the Government's being able to pay its army of employees, and assuring living wages to employees in all branches of trade.

Into this sugar-quota issue has been injected the idea that President Roosevelt has refused to aid an economic recovery until the present political chaos has been eliminated. The idea is absurd. It is incredible to assume that an American President would take such an attitude. It would be very much like interfering in the sovereignty of the republic, for the United States has no right to offer assistance to Cuba and then tell the Government how it shall conduct its affairs. It is Cuba's duty to settle its internal problems, and the United States' pleasure—if that is the word,

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## Bankruptcy Rackets Come to Attention Of Federal Authorities

*The Racketeer*
*Fourteenth Article of Series*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LOS ANGELES—America is on the trail of the racketeer, but the hunt will not be confined to those who throw bombs and acid and "take people for rides." There is another, a less spectacular but just as undesirable, type—the bankruptcy and receivership racketeer.

And he will have to keep an especially sharp eye peeled for the

## Reason Why Best People 'Flunk' Tests Traced by Educators to Archaic Codes

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

LONDON—Those who have failed examinations may take solace in disclosures here which seem to confirm their personal belief that all the best people "flunk" their school tests.

Lord Irwin, president of the British Board of Education, has publicly announced that he never passed an examination in his life. Although he achieved the office of Viceroy of India, the only prize he ever won at school—one pound—he had to share with someone else who was later discovered to have been equal with him.

Although Lord Irwin made some folks finger their scholars' caps a little nervously, something approaching an attack upon the education given by the public school system was made by Sir Richard Paget. This Old Etonian, speaking at an Industrial Association's conference at Oxford, declared that the plain monkey was probably better equipped for his life than the much-examined public school man was for his.

Sir Richard believed that much of Britain's industrial ills could be ascribed to too much of the wrong kind of education. He declared that when he was at Eton he heard not one word about agriculture, unless it was in the books of the Latin poet Virgil. Latin and Greek he described as "utterly fatuous as an education for tackling the problems of the immediate future."

Referring to the famous statement that the Battle of Waterloo had been won on the playing fields of Eton, Sir Richard declared that the "battle of English agriculture was made by Sir Richard Paget. This was up to the present been mainly lost in the schoolrooms."

## French-Canadians Honored at Chicago

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Aug. 7—When the little backwoods village, Chicago, was incorporated into a town about a century ago, a number of the 36 citizens who voted in the first election, it is claimed, were French-Canadian.

To celebrate the coming of the French explorers down the Great Lakes into the Mississippi Valley 2½ centuries ago, about 50,000 Chicagoans of French - Canadian origin joined with visiting French-Canadians at a Century of Progress on Saturday.

From French settlements in New England, from points in Canada, including little hamlets along the Hudson Bay, and from small towns along rivers in the Mississippi Valley came French-Canadians to commemorate what their ancestors had done toward building a city on the Great Lakes. Speaking in the French language Dr. J. H. Garceau of Montreal told of the contributions of Old Quebec to the pioneers of Chicago.

### France Field Restricted

BALBOA, Canal Zone, Aug. 7 (By U. P.)—Pan American Airways, Inc., has been notified by United States Army officials that it must discontinue using France Field, in the Canal Zone. The army will soon begin extensive improvements and changes at the airport with a large appropriation which recently became available.

## Red and Green Lights Flash In Recovery Code

### Roosevelt and Johnson Issue New Stop and Go Orders

### 'Blue Eagle' Changes

### People Urged to Buy Now, and President to Adjust Contracts Against Loss

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7—The extraordinary complexity of the great Roosevelt reëmployment campaign was emphasized today by a score of major developments.

A "buy now" campaign was announced by Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator.

Warnings of a forthcoming boycott against firms failing to display a "Blue Eagle" sign were issued in a more specific form than at any time previously.

President Roosevelt announced that contract adjustments would be made for employers who have found their work for the Government increased by coöperation with the recovery drive.

Announcement was made that a modified "Blue Eagle" would be printed shortly for use of an employer who has tried unsuccessfully to comply with NRA requirements: the insignia showing the points on which the employer is temporarily excused.

**Warning to Evaders**

A warning was issued to the Indiana Retail Grocers' Association to put a stop to efforts in that area to the drafting of shorter hour agreements, in violation of the code recently approved for the retail trade. Insignia granted to offending retailers will be withdrawn immediately if the practice is not stopped, officials were told.

The soft coal industrial situation appeared to be in status quo, with Mr. John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers, urging workers to return to their duties, and the hope that the strike threat would be withdrawn in another 24 hours.

Evidence of apprehension in labor headquarters to the so-called industrial "truce" signed Saturday became apparent over the week-end, with Miss Mary Van Kleeck, director of industrial study for the Russell Sage Foundation, declining to serve on the federal advisory council of the United States Employment Service. Labor wonders if it is being placed at a disadvantage under the so-called "truce."

Meanwhile, establishment of a "federation of industries" to deal with the A. F. of L. was proposed in one quarter as a logical sequel to the appointment of the National Arbitration Board on Saturday.

**Cloak and Suit Code**

Among other developments of the busy 24 hours was the publication of the code for the cloak and suit industry, fixing a 35-hour week and expecting to avert a strike in New York; the preparation of dozens of other codes; and outstanding statements by President Roosevelt and General Johnson.

As to the latter, the colorful recovery administrator launched a "buy now" campaign which is expected to run simultaneously with the whole NRA movement. In an address carried by telephone to a mass meeting at Cleveland, General Johnson proposed a spending campaign in the next three months.

"Whether a man is a worker or an employer, we are all consumers," he said. "It is what we buy and have and use that makes the increased business upon which the whole program depends. No employer can go on increasing pay rolls without increased business. We are buyers, and the part of buyers is now to buy or this plan will be a failure.

"You ought to buy because buying supports your job. But there is another reason. These higher wages will make higher prices just as sure as the sun sets, and it will make them soon.

**Buying Now, Good Business**

"If you don't want to start buying at once because buying is your part in the common purpose, you should start because buying just now is the best business you could engage in. Turn your money into things because, almost before you can draw a breath, the things you want will be worth more than the money you can save by not buying.

"This is no time to hoard. It is no time to save money. It is a time to get things. Buy the things you need. Spend for reëmployment. If you don't spend now and get something, you will spend later for taxes and doles and get nothing. On the other hand if you do buy now, you will help to start the upward spiral of business and make your job secure."

The prospect of a boycott was raised specifically by the speaker. He continued:

"Where should you spend? Can there be any question? You should spend under the Blue Eagle. If you spend there you are spending for increased employment. If you spend elsewhere you are hurting the chance to end unemployment because you are helping to destroy the business of the men who are paying more for help, you are aiding them who refuse to do so."

**'Blue Eagle' Gets Change**

Admitting that sentiment against a "boycott" existed in the "midminority," General Johnson said he was "making arrangements to let a

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### Work Conditions Survey Voted by Canadian Women

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HAMILTON, Ont.—The recommendation that a survey be made by every local club of the Canadian Federation of Business and Professional Women of conditions under which women are working was unanimously approved by delegates to the recent convention here. A composite report will be presented at the next annual convention, and the Government will then be urged to take action.

The exploitation of women in industry was discussed by Miss A. Josephine Dauphinee, president of the federation.

# Laggard Bankers Held Retarding Work Under NRA

## Loosening Up Credit Vital to Coöperation, Real Estate Head Says

**Laggard bankers are holding back money which would put thousands to work under the NRA.**

"Legitimate projects cannot yet borrow what they need to get under way," said Mr. John T. Burns, president of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, today. "By loosening up their point of view, banks can now do more for labor than any other group in the country. This is their vital duty to all, as their contribution to the coöperative plan."

"Courage is what the banks need," said a Boston financier, supporting Mr. Burns's point of view. "The recovery motor cannot run without fuel in the form of credit. Employers can provide some, but the bulk must necessarily be supplied by the banks."

Courage is not inconsistent with reasonable liquidity, he explained. Banks can today loan much more to legitimate projects and still do their duty to their depositors by remaining strong and safe.

**Constitution Plan Ready**

Mr. Burns's illuminating rapid-fire statements were made at the district recovery board headquarters in a meeting today of the executives of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange. Construction projects, he said, are ready to start instantly. Blue prints have been drawn, but money is not available.

"If the Government will regulate banks, mortgage institutions, and other financial houses," he said, "I believe it can release the necessary money for mortgages and start the procession back to prosperity. For real estate men have customers for their land and all trades are anxiously awaiting the word to start work."

Stars displayed in windows of factories, shops and retail establishments of all kinds to indicate the number of people given employment have been advocated in some parts of the country. These would be patterned after the service flag of war days.

**"Sherlocks" on Trail**

"Sherlocks" from the Boston Better Business Bureau are on the trail today uncovering "blanket code" violations and illegal use and manufacture of NRA emblems.

Two violations of the code ruling on manufacture of emblems have been uncovered in Boston. These, however, have been found to be misunderstandings, rather than willful "racketeering," according to Mr. Kenneth B. Backman, manager of the bureau.

Under a code ruling, printers must have signed the blanket agreement before they can manufacture the emblems. In addition, they must apply for and obtain a license to manufacture the blue eagles. They must not deliver these "birds" to retailers or other business men who have not come under the agreement.

According to Mr. Backman, racketeering is bound to result from the code, but every effort will be made to stamp it out. At present, with the existing turmoil, little can be done by the "code sleuths," although labor and consumers can uncover these things and report them.

**No Official Connection**

The Better Business Bureau's connection with the NRA is unofficial, and is part of the bureau's work to uncover bad business practices.

Smart business men will get under the code before public propaganda gets under way, Mr. Backman warned. After the "four-minute speakers" and "liberty loan workers" begin their campaigns those not signed up will find their lot hard.

Investigation of reported code violators has begun in Cambridge. Mr. Jeremiah F. Downey, chairman of the Cambridge NRA committee, is on the trail of three industrial plants who have signed the code and yet are reported to be violating its provisions.

Mr. Downey said that the investigation is being done under cover and results will not be known for a week or so. The findings will be reported to Washington. Mr. Downey said, however, that retailers are coming into line very quickly.

**Wool Trade in Line**

"All wool and a yard wide."

The wool trade that gave rise to the famous old expression applies it now to itself. The trade never does things by halves.

In considering adoption of President Roosevelt's reëmployment agreement, a code was drafted calling for a 40-hour week and a $15 minimum wage.

The Boston wool trade submits its proposed code to the trade in the entire country, including the wool associations at Philadelphia, St. Louis and Chicago. Adoption of the agreement will add about 15 per cent to the cost of doing business, it is estimated.

## Agile Aide 'Doubles' For NRA Director

Agility might easily be the middle name for Miss Kathryn A. McDermott, secretary to Mr. Hugh D. Butler, in charge of the District Recovery Board for New England under the NRA.

At any rate it is more than ability. Miss McDermott portrays the character of "Mr. Butler." It is not at all unusual for her to have two telephones calls at one time, with receivers at each ear, telling the inquirers perhaps at widely separated points all about the interpretations of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

## Chile Grows Colder; Snows in Santiago

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Santiago, Chile

**CENTRAL Chile is in danger of losing its reputation of being the "California of South America." Snow fell here for the first time in many years. For five nights in succession the temperature dropped below freezing-point and in some of the back streets gravel had to be deposited for the safety of horse-drawn traffic.**

**Meteorologists are convinced the Chilean climate is changing. Builders, too, are convinced of the fact. A Chilean architect admitted that today 90 per cent of the houses are built with fireplaces, whereas until 25 years ago there was scarcely a single house in Santiago with such a convenience.**

**Modernity and the growing demand for comfort are not solely responsible for the change, he says—there is a definite change in the climate.**

# American Help Affects Revolt Threat in Cuba

(Continued from Page 1)

—to proffer assistance. Therefore, to accuse President Roosevelt of directly blocking the way to economic recovery is both illogical and unfair.

The Department of State, here, has declared that Washington has not, nor would not contemplate, such a move. The department has not explained that to do so would be to bring upon its head the wrath of the other Latin-American nations. That sort of wrath would be most unfortunate while the United States is just entering into commercial discussions with Argentina, Brasil and Colombia, and other Latin-American republics. And it would descend at a time when all-important preparations are being made for the seventh Pan-American Conference, scheduled at Montevideo, Uruguay, during December. The charge, therefore, can be dismissed.

The situation in Cuba, today, is Cuba's own making. Washington is not back of it; it is in the middle of it. The opposite has tried to bring on intervention of American troops, and has failed. Mob violence and inflammatory protests are only recurrences of the disorders following shortly after the brief 1931 revolution. Martial law was then clamped tightly upon the island, terrorism was rampant on the part of the radical groups and Government agents, the freedom of the press had been suspended, and mass meetings were forbidden. Nothing seemed right. The opposition asked for a new deal, and they got it; although not in the manner expected. President Roosevelt sent an ambassador to Havana and told him to bring order out of chaos. Note what happened.

**Agreement to Consult**

The principal opposition groups, those opposed to President Machado, agreed to treat with the Ambassador around a conference table. And they also agreed to call off physical attacks upon the Government and its agents. They demanded, in return, that the Government and its agents follow suit.

Next they found a willing ally in the Ambassador in their request that a general amnesty law should be enacted by the Government freeing oppositionists charged with political offenses or serving sentences for the same. That was fair enough provided further offenses were not committed. President Machado responded favorably and an amnesty law and constitutional rights became effective.

Then, to make everything complete, military censorship over the press was suspended, and political refugees were allowed to return to the island, and received permission to argue openly so long as they did not plot against the Government. It is justifiable here to remark that President Machado, during an interview last February, said that he was willing to grant most anything his opponents desired providing their requests were for Cuba's welfare. Everyone will agree that constitutional liberties, including the freedom of speech and the press are part of democratic welfare.

**Machado Outlined Reforms**

Cuba, in a measure, got what it asked for. In fact, it got more. President Machado a short while ago voluntarily suggested that speedy constitutional reforms be arranged whereby the office of Vice-President be restored. He emphasized the advisability of having a man elected who had had no previous political activity. About that time Señor Orestes Ferrara, Secretary of State, went abroad to attend the London Monetary and Economic Conference. With his departure President Machado appointed Gen. Alberto Herrera, Secretary of War, Acting Secretary of State. The appointment raised the cry that the Administration was grooming General Herrera for either the Vice-Presidency, or perhaps the Presidency after Machado's term had been completed.

The Opposition cannot bring itself to believe in anything President Machado does or promises to do. Perhaps it is too deeply immersed in memories of how former Presidents have unfortunately acted. If that is so it cannot be too severely blamed. However, past history should have nothing to do with the present time. Today, the United States is providing what might rightfully be termed diplomatic pressure upon the Cuban chief executive. Hitherto, most of America's pressure has been by force or through vested interests. The Opposition has got to believe someone unless, beneath the surface of its promises of coöperation with the American Ambassador, it is bent upon revolution.

## *Travel à la Mode in Havana*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

**Brooms Sweep Tacks Out of the Way of Automobiles**

**With Practically All of the Cuban Capital's Transportation Tied Up, Strikers Attempted to Render the Rest Useless by Sprinkling Nails on the Streets. Hence the Emergence of the Broom Device.**

# In Boston's Two Capitols

**Too Many Mayors**

Candidates to right of them, candidates to left of them, three gallant war horses of the Boston Democracy charge into the center of the mayoralty's election field.

★ ★ ★

Veteran Boss Martin Lomasney, Mayor James M. Curley and a former mayor, John F. Fitzgerald, may select a single Democrat to oppose Republican candidate Nichols, reports Polly, the state house parrot from a perch on top of the Hotel Bellevue, whither come all threads to Lomasney, temporarily in confinement. Even the governor is friendly, she says, though he treats municipal affairs like hot cakes just out of the oven, and is saying little.

Probably never have these three men put their feet up on the same council table, but stranger events than that are needed to prevent the brigade of candidates, like Jason's warriors, from destroying each other's chances.

★ ★ ★

**Blue Prints and Buildings**

Toy buildings of papier-maché and drawings of beautiful parks in white on blue are being built on state house tables by serious-faced officials. On Thursday they will be festively carried into the rooms of the Emergency Public Works Commission for approval.

Thus Governor Ely substitutes action for his recent argument with Secretary Ickes. Now he can say to Washington: "You want honest public works, we have an impartial board with all the threads in its hands. You will find it can help you."

★ ★ ★

**"Plums" for Walsh?**

Meanwhile the Governor is getting out a large basket with the seal of the Commonwealth for the time when Postmaster-General Farley shakes the Massachusetts branch of the federal plum tree.

★ ★ ★

Connoisseurs of this particular job-nourishing fruit say that with its ripening, a highly delicate situation has arisen. Senator David I. Walsh is the proper party wholesaler of patronage, and yet such harvesting as has been done so far has come directly from Washington into the hands of James Roosevelt.

★ ★ ★

So Governor Ely has written Farley as he wrote Ickes, that if the regular ranks of the state Democratic Party are put on a diet, they will be weakened for the next election. He wants a harvesting basket for Walsh, too.

★ ★ ★

**City Lines Aid Cruise**

Crime, like groundwater, is no respecter of municipal boundaries. Everett called a grand jury, investigated criminal activities, and reported that the arm of its law could not reach all the culprits. Assistant District Attorney Crafts sees his investigations stopped short at the Everett border, left unfinished.

★ ★ ★

He makes no special report to the Massachusetts Crime Commission which is today adjusting the focus of its microscope. He makes no specific statements that his search points to the need for a most thorough state-wide investigation.

★ ★ ★

But interlinear readers see Everett passing the torch to the state Sherlock Holmes, with the plea that they stretch the elastic phrases in their orders, and carry on where Everett left off.

★ ★ ★

**Rise of Kirstein**

Louis E. Kirstein of Boston, one of the seven animal tamers appointed by the President yesterday to keep the lion and the lamb in blanket code harmony, has a string of local accomplishments after his name as long as the tail of a comet.

★ ★ ★

Quietly he has moved from the Better Business Bureau to Boston Retail Board—from West End House to Associated Jewish Philanthropies—and now has suddenly appeared in the central glare of the national spotlight.

# *Radio Programs*

**Eastern Daylight Saving Time**

**WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)**

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural market report.
5:15 NBC, Paul Ash's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, Larry Larsen, organist.
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 Essex House Ensemble.
6:30 Announcements; sport review.
6:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Baby Rose Marie, songs.
7:30 Grin and Bearit, songs.
7:45 "What Price Milk?"—talk.
8:00 NBC, "Today and Yesterday."
8:30 "Verse and Melody."
8:45 Joe Rines's Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Minstrel Show.
9:30 Herbert Marsh's Orchestra.
9:45 Beraldi Ensemble.
10:00 NBC, "The Hour Glass."
10:45 News; sports review; reports.
11:15 Midnight Frolic.
11:45 NBC, Southern Symphonies.
12:00-1:30 a. m.—NBC dance music.

**WEEI, Boston (500kc-508m)**

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Whispering Banjos."
5:15 NBC, Arlene Jackson, soloist.
5:30 NBC, Piano duo.
5:45 NBC, Musical program.
6:00 "The Evening Tatler"; news; organ.
7:00 NBC, Musical program.
7:15 After Dinner Revue.
7:30 NBC, "Lum and Abner," sketch.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Dramatic sketch.
8:30 Salute program.
8:45 NBC, Conrad Thibault; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Gypsies Orchestra; soloist.
9:30 NBC, The Goldman Band.
10:30 NBC, Orchestra; piano duo; soloists.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC, dance music.

**WNAC Boston (1230kc-244m)**

5:00 p. m.—Orchestra; comedian; soloists.
5:15 CBS, Syracuse Spotlight Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "All American Boy."
5:45 News; baseball scores; reports.
6:15 "Tarzan of the Apes," sketch.
6:30 "Detectives Black and Blue," sketch.
6:45 Musical programs; Hill Billy George.
7:00 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor.
7:15 "The Yankee Singers."
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter's News Flashes.
8:00 CBS, Vocal trio; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, "Ringling Sam."
8:30 Talk, Hugh D. Butler.
8:45 CBS, Irving Kaufman; orchestra.
9:00 Milton Pest A. L. Band.
9:30 CBS, Nat Shilkret's Orchestra.
9:45 CBS, Frank Westphal's Orchestra.
10:00 "As I See It," Richard D. Grant.
10:15 Hughie Connors Orchestra.
10:30 CBS, "Street of Dreams," songs.
10:45 News; baseball scores; reports.
11:00 Huston Ray's Orchestra.
11:15 CBS, Phil Regan, tenor.
11:30 CBS, "A Balanced Wheat Harvest."
11:45 CBS, The Casa Loma Orchestra.
12:00-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

**WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)**

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Skippy," sketch.
5:15 "Hits and Encores."
6:15 Freddie Martin's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Vocal trio; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, "Sportsalts," Ted Husing.
7:00 News; baseball scores; reports.
7:15 Local and CBS dance music.
7:45 "Timely Topics."
8:00 Philadelphia Symphony.
8:30 CBS, The Ambassadors, male trio.
9:00 "The Theater of Today."
9:30 Jack Miles's Orchestra.
9:45 News; baseball scores; reports.
10:00 CBS, Symphony Orchestra; soloists.
10:30 CBS, Little Jack Little.
10:45 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.

**WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)**

5:00 p. m.—Studio string ensemble.
5:15 Organ recital.
5:30 Local feature program.
5:45 Studio string ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Henry Williams.
6:15 Studio string ensemble.
6:30 "Song Pictures," Orrin White, tenor.
6:45 "Sleepy Valley," sketch.
7:00 Billy Dooley's Orchestra.
7:15 "The Gossipers."
7:30 Local feature program.
7:45 New Yorkers Orchestra.
8:00 Financial talk, E. E. Nazzaro.
8:15 Local dance music.
8:30 Larry Thornton, tenor.
8:45 Local dance music.
9:30 "Evening Reveries."
9:45 Broadcast to the Fishermen at Sea.

## *Tomorrow's Features*

**WBSO, Babson Park (902kc-326m)**

2:00 p. m.—Musical programs.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service, The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the Writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.

**WBZ**

7:30 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
9:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
1:30 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

**WEEI**

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—Forecasts, E. B. Ridgout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; organ.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; stock readings.
4:15 p. m.—NBC programs.

**WNAC**

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS program.
12:00 Announcement; news.
12:30 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

**WAAB**

8:30 a. m.—Organ recital.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:15-5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

## Events

**Lexington Outdoor Symphony Concert, Lexington Playgrounds, 4:30:**
Triumphant Entry of the Boyards ..... Halvorsen
Overture, "Poet and Peasant" ..... Suppé
Solo cello, Mr. Droeghmans
Andante cantabile from String Quartet, opus 11 ..... Tchaikovsky
"Virginia," a Southern Rhapsody ..... Hayden Wood
Hungarian March, "Rakoczy" ..... Berlioz
"Estudiantina" Waltzes ..... Waldteufel
Victor Herbert's Favorites
Arranged by Sanford
"Pomp and Circumstance" ..... Elgar

Waban Community Garden Club: Garden study trip to Massachusetts Field Station, Waltham, 7:30.
North Shore Players' Guild: Production of "The Queen's Husband," Hotel Rockmere, Marblehead, 8:30.

**Theaters**

Fine Arts—"Berlin Alexanderplatz," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.
Loew's State—"Tugboat Annie, 12:05, 2:35, 5:00, 7:35, 9:55 p. m.
Tremont—"Camille," 8:15 p. m.

**Summer Theaters**

Provincetown—Wharf Theater, "Uncle Vanya," week of Aug. 7.
Dennis—Cape Playhouse, "Meet My Sister" (musical), week of Aug. 7.
West Falmouth—Beach Theater, "Rope," beginning Aug. 9.
Cohasset—South Shore Playhouse, "What Every Woman Knows," week of Aug. 7.
Stockbridge—Berkshire Playhouse, "The Queen Was in the Parlor," week of Aug. 7.
Peterborough, N. H.—Mariarden Theater, "Angel Comes North" (new, formerly "Not Quite Conventional," beginning Aug. 10. Cornelia Otis Skinner's Character Sketches, Aug. 9.
Tamworth, N. H.—The Barnstormers, "Dangerous Corner"; Tamworth, Melvin Village, Franconia, Intervale and Wolfboro.
Bar Harbor, Me.—Criterion Theater, "The Queen's Husband," week of Aug. 7.
Skowhegan, Me.—Lakewood Playhouse, "Spendthrift Lady" (new), by Owen Davis, week of Aug. 7.
Ogunquit, Me.—Ogunquit Playhouse, "Monna Vanna," with Ruth St. Denis, week of Aug. 7.
Putney, Vt.—Repertory Playhouse Association, "Squaring the Circle," beginning Aug. 10.
Newport, R. I.—Casino Theater, "The Command to Love," week of Aug. 7.

**Events Tomorrow**

Musicale-tea, benefit hospitals participating in Boston Emergency Relief Campaign, "Highover" estate of Mr. and Mrs. William Phillips, North Beverly, afternoon.
Fashion show, benefit Christopher Shop, Delmonte's, Magnolia, 3 to 5.
Children's Museum of Boston: Lecture, "Navajo Indian Life," 3; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

**Theaters**

Fine Arts—"Berlin Alexanderplatz," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.
Loew's State—"Tugboat Annie, 12:05, 2:35, 5:00, 7:35, 9:55 p. m.

**Art Exhibitions**

**Boston Museum of Fine Arts**—Admission free. Open week days 9 to 5, except Mondays, when the museum is closed. Sundays 1 to 5. Exhibitions: "Vanishing India," by Stowitts, Byzantine Coins, lent by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Jackson Holmes, engravings after Peter Bruegel; Constable-Lucas, "English Landscape"; portrait engravings of the seventeenth century, modern French paintings lent by Robert Treat Paine 2d. Etchings by F. L. Griggs.
**Gardner Museum (Fenway Court)**—Will be closed during the month of August. It will reopen on Sept. 2.
**Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge**—Open week days, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Water colors by Homer, Sargent and Macknight. French drawings of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Masterpieces of graphic art. Recent gifts from the Republic of Spain; Iberian bronzes and pottery and sculpture.
**Germanic Museum, Cambridge**—General exhibition of Teutonic art. Also specially arranged garden court exhibition of sculpture by Boston artists. Also exhibition of a collection of German advertising posters. Through Aug. 17.
**Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Plain**—Open free week days and holidays from 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30. Life in a rock-tide pool, water and land birds of North America, moths and butterflies, foreign birds, pottery making in Pueblo Land, Indian baskets, 350 old-fashioned modern, foreign and novelty dolls, figurines showing customs of vanishing India.
**Goodman-Walker Gallery**—Miscellaneous exhibition of prints and drawings.
**Vose Galleries**—Paintings and sculpture by Massachusetts artists. Throughout the summer.
**Grace Horne Galleries**—General summer exhibitions.
**Casson Galleries**—General summer shows.
**Foster Brothers**—General summer exhibition.
**Goodspeed's Book Shop**—Audubon points of bird life.
**W. J. Gardner Galleries**—Recent water colors by Vladimir Povlosky.
**Holman's Print Shop**—General summer exhibitions.
**Doll & Richards**—General summer exhibitions.
**Scheryer Studio**—General print show.
**J. F. Olsson Company Galleries, Cambridge**—Exhibition of etchings by Mary J. Coulter, Jeanette A. Stewart, Carl Wingate, Philip Plaistridge and Frederic W. Gardiner.
**Robbins Memorial Library, Arlington**—Exhibition of oil paintings and block prints by Charles Morton. Through Aug. 31.

## Brazil Aids Spelling

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 7 (By U. P.)—Simplified spelling of Portuguese forms, approved by the Brazilian and Lisbon Academies of Letters, has been ordered used in Brazil by President Vargas in an official decree.

## *Pict-O-Grams*

**Answers**

1. Five to seven days.
2. Twenty.
3. Delhi.
4. United States Post Office Department.
5. One of a pair of curved arms having a tackle to hoist or lower boats.

# Red and Green Lights Flash In Recovery Code

(Continued from Page 1)

man who cannot—really cannot—do all things necessary to get the full 'Blue Eagle,' get one with a white bar across its breast, showing the points on which that man is temporarily excused."

Such an arrangement would remove the last excuse for failure to join NRA, he said.

Two additional important comments were made by General Johnson. He offers what he described as a "solemn warning" to employers "not to trifle with that bird"—referring to the "Blue Eagle" insignia—and he also stated of the campaign under way, that "we shall either succeed or fail in three months' time." President Roosevelt in a brief statement issued here said he realized prices named in federal contracts prior to the Recovery Act might not be adequate to cover increases in production costs caused by shorter hours and higher wages. He said the Government would be prepared to make equitable adjustments upward, provided such authority were granted by Congress in January. He urged like action on governors, mayors and local authorities.

## Connecticut Raises Retail Milk Prices

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 7—The Connecticut housewife, starting Aug. 10, will pay 14 cents a quart for milk delivered at the door, the State Board of Milk Control ruled today, boosting the price for market milk two cents. The price will be the highest paid in the State in many months.

Only by carrying it home from the store can one get milk at a cheaper rate, 12 cents. Prices for Grade A milk will be higher than the 14-cent level. The board also ruled that for deliveries beginning Aug. 10, dealers must pay the farmers 7.75 cents a quart for milk that is resold as milk. The price the last two months has been 6 cents.

## Calais Officers Resign

CALAIS, France, Aug. 7 (AP)—This city of 72,000 was without municipal officers today because they resigned to dramatize for the French Government hardships attributed to tariffs and quotas which have reduced to nearly zero exports of lace, and which have thrown 40,000 inhabitants out of work.


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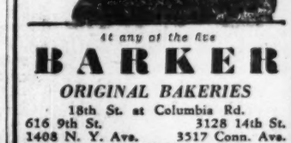
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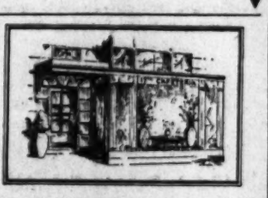

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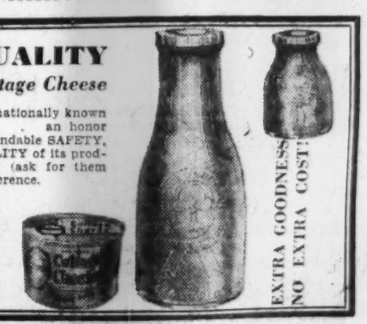
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YOU Choose the FABRIC
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# West Demanding Stop on Purchase Of Jackson Hole

## Buying Up Land to Give National Park Held Blow to State

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

JACKSON, Wyo.—Here, deep in the heart of the Jackson Hole country, where there's no telegraph service, but one telephone line, 533 persons and plenty of drama still left from the cattle rustling epochs of the "yesterdays," there opened today a Senate inquiry seeking the truth of what is regarded here as a second Teapot Dome affair.

In general terms the question is whether naturally beautiful wild lands, virtually untouched by the works of man and endowed with rich forests, still lakes, soaring mountain peaks, and chiefly inhabited by multitudes of wild life, should be left in primitive state for the recreation and education of visitors and for future generations, or whether it should be industrially developed, and thrown open for farming and grazing.

On one side of the question, the side that favors preserving the lands in their natural state, are ranged the powerful John D. Rockefeller Jr. interests, reputedly represented by the Snake River Land Company; and certain high officials in the Federal Government, including Dr. Hubert Work who was Secretary of the Interior under President Coolidge, and Mr. Horace M. Albright, formerly director of the national parks. They are all scheduled to testify in this investigation, which results from the objection of residents of this region to the proposed extension of Yellowstone National Park to include the Jackson Hole region of Wyoming.

### Terrorism Charged

Holding key positions in the opposing battalion, the side that favors immediate development of the region, are United States Senators Carey and Kendrick of Wyoming who instigated the inquiry, and prominent ranchers and business men in this section, who have promised plenty of "fireworks" in their testimony before the Senate Committee, includes Senators Nye (chairman), Adams, Ashurst, Norbeck, and Carey.

These promised sensational developments center about complaints of land holders in the Jackson Hole area that their refusals to sell their property to the Snake River Land Company and move away resulted in threats against their persons, and, in other cases, in alleged burning of buildings, chicanery in dealings with the general land office and so forth.

These charges are denied by land company officials on the grounds that the firm started out to buy the land in 1930 for the sole purpose of presenting it to the Federal Government without charge as a national playground and game sanctuary and as an extension of the adjoining Yellowstone Park. The Rockefeller interests claim the project involved a philanthropy of more than $1,000,000.

The area in question lies to the south of Yellowstone and forms an arch around the Grand Teton Park to the north and east and south. It is bounded by high mountain ranges on three sides, and includes about 500 square miles. A large part of the area is national forest land.

Deeded land in the region has now, it is claimed, been almost completely purchased by the Snake River company and the Teton Investment Company, also reputedly Rockefeller controlled.

### Takes Land From Taxation

It is expected that the investigation will bring out the principal objection of Wyoming state and county officials, which is that giving the area to the Federal Government would take considerable land off the state and county tax rolls—something Wyoming with its sparse population can't very well afford.

Complaints have been made by ranchers and homesteaders that their refusals to sell or move resulted in burned fences and buildings and threats against their persons.

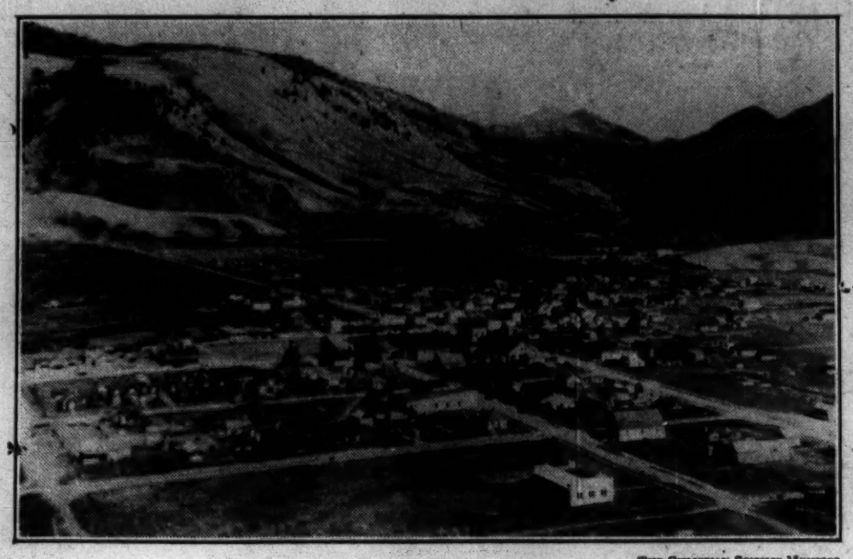
### Precedent Sought

Land company officials, on the other hand, are expected to show that they paid large sums for the property and that the extension of the Yellowstone Park and preservation of this beautiful area in its natural wild state will be of great benefit to the nation as a whole.

The establishment of so-called primitive areas is a new thing in the West, it is stated. In Colorado there are now 11 such regions with some 8,250,000 acres of ground, while Wyoming has six areas with 1,480,000 acres of land. Plans for these areas include tearing down virtually all buildings and restoring the area as nearly as possible to its original state. This has been the intention, and in many cases the practice, in the Jackson Hole region, where it was even planned to make it accessible only by horseback.

The outcome of the present investigation, deciding as it will whether it is best to develop the land commercially or preserve it in primitive condition, is expected to exert much influence upon future western development by the Federal Government.

## Back to Primitive Scenery?



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

**Jackson, Wyo., Scene of Hearing**

**Senators Meet to Hear West's Plea to Prevent Forcing Landowners From Soil Wrested by Hard Work. If This District Is Taken, No Scenic Area Will Be Safe From Seizure, West Claims.**

## Campaign on Crime Gains New Impetus

(Continued from Page 1)

necessary for such changes in federal law as will end forever a disgraceful condition through which racketeers prey upon business concerns that find themselves in difficulty."

After opening in Los Angeles, formal hearings are expected to continue in five other American cities, according to Senator McAdoo. Although the committee's itinerary has not been selected definitely, it is reported that hearings will be held in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, and Kansas City, Mo.

Senator Henry F. Ashurst (D.) of Arizona, is chairman of the committee, which, besides Senator McAdoo, also includes Senator Felix Hebert (R.) of Rhode Island; Senator Warren R. Austin (R.) of Vermont, and Senator Frederick Van Nuys (D.) of Indiana. Mr. William H. Neblett, Los Angeles attorney, has been selected as counsel for the committee, Senator McAdoo announced recently from his ranch at Santa Barbara, Calif.

Mr. Neblett, who is a partner with Mr. McAdoo in the legal firm of McAdoo and Neblett, will work without compensation, the Senator said. As a trial attorney, he is reported to have had an extensive acquaintance with the problems of receiverships and bankruptcies.

Any consideration of the problem which is faced by the committee must necessarily give separate attention to the receivership and bankruptcy rackets, Mr. Neblett explained for The Christian Science Monitor during an interview. Although both practices of adjusting businesses have been abused, the receivership abuses have been the most vicious, he added.

"The use of equity receiverships is a matter of recent history," Mr. Neblett began. "They became popular in Los Angeles about five years ago, and that is largely true of the entire country. One of the principal abuses is the manner of appointment for receivers, many appointments being collusive.

"A large proportion of such cases are known as 'consent' receiverships. They develop in about this way: A company finds itself in financial straits, with creditors clamoring for payment. In order to secure a stay or moratorium upon its debts, the management then decides to have a friendly creditor file suit for the appointment of a receiver.

### Recommends Person

"Usually the management recommends a person for the appointment, and very often this person becomes the receiver. Thus an immediate payment of debts is evaded, and the management secured an operation of the company affairs that is favorable to it.

"How does this action affect the creditors? Small creditors are usually helpless because the receiver cannot be sued without the consent of the court, and the court will not, as a rule, grant such permission without very strong showing. During all this time the receiver and his legal staff are collecting fees and costs entirely out of proportion to the company's assets.

"Meanwhile, the solemn pledge to pay bonds or other obligations which the company may have outstanding is abrogated, and foreclosure is prevented. The result is that bonds generally held by the public, as opposed to members of the company, are no longer a security for debt, which places secured creditors in an unjust position."

In the practice of granting receiverships, courts have extended their injunctive powers beyond any contemplated use, Mr. Neblett believes. Although the powers assumed by the court are almost unlimited in this respect, he said, no statutory authority whatsoever exists for the appointment of receivers in the federal courts. The system thus has grown up without the sanction of any congressional action.

Although receiverships have been the subject of more pronounced abuse than have bankruptcies, some extremely bad practices are known to exist among the latter, the attorney said. He mentioned that the bringing about of involuntary bankruptcy is a frequent medium for the persecution of businesses and individuals in financial difficulty.

### Fomented by Lawyers

"Apprehension among a company's creditors is fomented by lawyers in order to bring the concern into bankruptcy, after which well-paid trusteeships and attorneyships are handed out," he explained. "This brings about the worst evil of bankruptcy proceedings—the overloading of trustee and attorney fees, which usually are all out of proportion to the assets possessed by the company.

"Sometimes one-half or more than one-half of the available cash is appropriated for fees, costs, and expenses, and by the time that a settlement is possible, the estate is so depleted that little is left for the creditors. The average amount of claims received by creditors in bankruptcy proceedings does not exceed 9 per cent.

"In Los Angeles, and I assume that the same condition is true elsewhere, the receiverships and bankruptcies are controlled and operated by a combination of lawyers who obtain their incomes almost entirely from the troubles of sick businesses. They constitute the 'gang' of the receivership and other court rackets.

"Wherever possible, receiverships are obtained in the federal courts, because state laws are far more drastic. The states, as a whole, long ago recognized the evils in wholesale receiverships, and most of them have made very stringent laws to control such practices."

How can these problems be solved? How can business be freed from the racketeer who fails to perform a suitable economic service for his wage? That is the question before the Senate committee. If it is successful in its investigation, information needful for the reformation of court practices will be secured. The committee is then empowered by the Senate resolution which created it to make recommendations for remedial legislation.

## Moley Begins Duties Of Federal Campaign On Gangster Activity

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 — Prof. Raymond Moley, Assistant Secretary of State, lent to the Attorney-General's office to study the machinery for catching criminals, began his duties today at the Department of Justice. Quarters have been assigned to him there.

Experienced in the system of criminal justice, and that means police courts, codes, prosecutions, probation and everything that happens to a criminal after he has been caught by the police, Professor Moley is considered well fitted for his new job.

Last night Col. Louis M. Howe, secretary to the President, in a nation-wide radio address on the Department of Justice's campaign against kidnaping, racketeering and gangster activities, said that Professor Moley's efforts alone will not improve the machinery for apprehending criminals, but would aid in bringing about convictions later.

Discussing judges and juries, Colonel Howe pointed out that they are never insensible to public demand.

"I have the firm belief," he said, "that the 'Blue Eagle,' which is bringing together literally millions of men to work for a common purpose, will set the example and point the way to some kind of an organized movement on the part of the citizens, not only to keep at this matter of suppression of crimes of violence, but to keep everlastingly at it until they get results."

Discussing state and local police forces, Colonel Howe explained that no matter how efficiently they were organized, and no matter how intelligent the officers were, if the criminals they arrested constantly escaped conviction the best of forces eventually became demoralized.

If the public wants the many avenues of escape open to criminals closed, they can be and will be closed, Colonel Howe said. And further, if the public will not only arouse itself, but stay aroused, he believed no legislative body would refuse to pass criminal laws.

Juries will convict, he said, rather than face public scorn. The wealthy gangster will discover that his money will not purchase protection.

Colonel Howe held that the two things necessary to reduce crimes are the certainty of apprehension and the certainty of conviction after being apprehended.

## Registrar Cautions Speedy Motorists

Although the motor registrations jumped 20 per cent during June and the miles driven by Massachusetts motorists show a corresponding increase, the number of fatal mishaps continues to increase but slightly, according to Morgan T. Ryan, Massachusetts Registrar of Motor Vehicles. There were 14 automobile fatalities last week, an increase of one over the week before and four over the corresponding week last year.

The majority of these were caused "by high speed, as usual," says the registrar. The public must come to see as false the old saying, "High speed itself is not dangerous." As a proof that high speed is very dangerous "in itself," Mr. Ryan called attention to the recent fatalities on the Indianapolis Speedway, where there were five fatalities as a result of speed although every precaution had been taken for safety.

The records show a gratifying decrease in the number of convictions as a result of driving "under the influence." There were only 57 operators convicted for driving after imbibing liquor which is 72 fewer than last week. Officials obtained two jail sentences out of these 57.

## Baron Hans von Below

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP)—Baron Hans von Below, who passed on yesterday in Waynesville, N. C., had a long and distinguished career in the Germany Army before and during the World War and was a member of one of the most noted military families of the old empire.

Early in the war, Baron von Below was chief of staff for General von Hindenburg, now President of Germany, when that famous officer was in command of the eastern front. When the war ended, Baron von Below was a General in command of an army corps on the western front.

Baron von Below was credited with putting Argentina's army on a modern military basis. He was a recognized authority on military affairs and was the author of several books on the subject.

# Labor Chary Lest Recovery Codes Drag as Well as Help

(Continued from Page 1)

ble as the employers' profits is through effective collective bargaining, possible only through organization.

Acceleration of organization plans constitutes the keynote struck from the beginning of the convention. But so great are the responsibilities and problems confronting the federation that nothing short of a revolution in the ranks of organized labor is required, Mr. Miller declared. He called on every labor unit to shake off all lethargy, all chains of custom and to install intelligent, progressive leaders and emerge a completely renovated organization capable of discharging its new responsibilities. A labor-brain trust, he said, is needed.

By a rapid educational program in each unit, he hopes to bring the federation members to their national convention, when policies will be decided, so informed that they can effect whatever changes are necessary to exploit to the full all the possible benefits of the new deal.

Clearly depicted in the opening sessions was the fact that events have so outstripped Labor's most hardbitten demands that it has been left bemuddled in the wake.

Yesterday, the opening day of the convention, was consumed with interpretations of the rights poured into the lap of Labor rather than with militant demands as formerly.

Two coherent threads ran through the sessions—Labor must organize to reap the full possibilities of the New Deal; Labor must cast aside craft organizations in favor of industrial unionization.

Mr. W. J. Couper, Deputy Superintendent of Labor in Connecticut, approached the NRA as if it were a precious growth which might be stunted unless hazards in its way are comprehended. These hazards include, according to him, the following:

### Warning for NRA

1. Physical fatigue of the administrators themselves.
2. The burden placed on the little fellow through increased costs.
3. Debts incurred by individuals who may now be called on to pay them, thus reducing their wages below the living standard meditated.
4. The banks which may not expand credit so as to reduce the necessity for demanding debt payment.
5. Disparity between prices now up 94 per cent and wages but 26 per cent.
6. Difficulty of enforcing voluntary agreements with men who have violated labor standards in the face of jail sentences.

Mr. Couper discerns three motives behind the NRA.

1. The brain trust or the Administration meditates a planned economy and therefore intends to perpetuate much of the recovery program.
2. Certain manufacturers are merely willing to pay dear for two years to rid themselves of the Sherman antitrust law and later to reap monopolistic profits.
3. The public in general accepts the plan at face value as a move for recovery, higher wages and shorter hours.

Mr. Couper expects the "brain trust" to prevail.

Mr. Adam Wilkinson, Labor Commissioner, who will help prepare the code for the paper industry, called on the workers to heed the President's plea for a moratorium on strikes. For all its wariness of possible dangers in the code, the federation displayed a coöperative and grateful attitude toward the turn of events.

Mr. William Green, president of the A. F. of L., today sent a wire to the Massachusetts branch declaring organized labor to be at the threshold of a great forward organizing opportunity. This "I hope will encompass the unorganized workers of the nation and bring them into affiliation with the organized worker associations in the A. F. of L.", he said. He urged the Massachusetts branch to bend its efforts in this direction.

## Heflin May Run Again

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LAFAYETTE, Ala—Former Senator J. Thomas Heflin of Alabama, long a well-known figure in the halls of Congress, is considering offering himself as a candidate to succeed Mr. Miles C. Allgood as representative from the Fifth Alabama District.

## Weather

*U. S. Weather Bureau Report*

**Boston and Vicinity:** Fair tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy; not much change in temperature; moderate south to west winds.

**Maine and New Hampshire:** Fair; slightly warmer tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy; probably showers.

**Vermont:** Partly cloudy, probably followed by showers late tonight and Tuesday; warmer Tuesday.

**Rhode Island:** Fair tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy, probably followed by showers; not much change in temperature.

**Connecticut:** Fair and warmer tonight; Tuesday probably local showers.

**Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook:** Moderate south and southwest winds becoming fresh to strong southwest on Tuesday over north portion; moderate southeast winds tonight shifting to fresh to strong southwest on Tuesday over south portion; weather partly overcast tonight and Tuesday.

**Weather Outlook for the Week:** For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Unsettled, probably with scattered showers Tuesday or Wednesday, and again end of week; rising temperature first half, continuing warm most of latter half, except temporarily cooler over north portion about Wednesday.

### Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atlantic City | 74 | 78 | Montreal | 68 | 74 |
| Bismarck | 58 | 68 | Nantucket | 64 | 74 |
| Boston | 68 | 72 | New Orleans | 80 | 88 |
| Buffalo | 72 | 82 | New York | 74 | 82 |
| Calgary | 52 | 74 | Norfolk, Va. | 76 | 84 |
| Charleston | 74 | 82 | North Platte | 66 | 92 |
| Chicago | 72 | 84 | Philadelphia | 70 | 86 |
| Cincinnati | 70 | 86 | Phoenix, Ariz. | 84 | 106 |
| Denver | 68 | 88 | Pittsburgh | 70 | 84 |
| Eastport, Me. | 56 | 70 | Portland, Me. | 64 | 74 |
| Hatteras | 78 | 78 | Raleigh | 70 | 82 |
| Honolulu, T.H. 7 p.m. Aug. 6 | 76 | 80 | St. Louis | 72 | 86 |
| | | | St. Paul | 72 | 84 |
| Helena, Mont. | 52 | 78 | Salt Lake City | 70 | 88 |
| Huron, S. D. | 64 | 100 | San Francisco | 54 | 62 |
| Jacksonville | 76 | 86 | Santa Fe, N.M. | 58 | 60 |
| Kansas City | 80 | 92 | Seattle | 56 | 72 |
| Key West | 84 | 88 | Tampa | 74 | 92 |
| Los Angeles | 58 | 72 | Washington | 68 | 86 |
| Memphis | 74 | 84 | Wichita, Kan. | 76 | 100 |
| Miami, Fla. | 84 | 88 | Williston, N.D. | 58 | 88 |

A—9 a. m. Aug. 7.
B—Maximum Aug. 6.
The temperature at 2:30 was 84.

### High Tides at Boston

Monday 1:13 p. m., Tuesday 1:30 a. m.
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Via Cobh
*Georgic (M. V.) Sat. Aug. 12 — *Georgic (M. V.) Sat. Sept. 9
*Britannic (M. V.) Sat. Aug. 26 — *Britannic (M. V.) Sat. Sept. 23
*Via Galway and Cobh.
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# Penn A. C. Is Big Winner In Rowing Races

## Takes Half of the 14 Championship Events at Chicago

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Aug. 7—Penn Athletic Club of Philadelphia won seven of the 14 championships in the sixty-first annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen in the lagoon at a Century of Progress. They were title defenders in most of the events filling a two-day program in which athletes from Canada, the Pacific Coast and the Middle West competed.

Four oarsmen, comprising the Penn championship quadruple sculls crew, captured all the sculling trophies. William G. Miller won the single sculls, and paired with Emanuel McGreal for double sculls title. Albert B. Vogt won the association single sculls and Algernon E. Fitzpatrick won the quarter-mile sculling dash. These men, defending the Silver Bowl Trophy in the quadruple sculls, lacked opposition and pulled over the three-quarter mile course alone in 4m. 40s.

The big crew event, the senior eights for the Woodlawn Cup, was won easily by the Penn contingent. They swept down the lagoon in 4m. 1s., trailed five lengths by the Lincoln Park Boat Club of Chicago, winners of the intermediate title Friday.

Undine Barge Club of Philadelphia won three championships, and the Bachelors' Barge Club of the same town claimed one trophy. South End Rowing Club of San Francisco won a title, as did also West Side Rowing Club of Buffalo, N. Y.

Miller won the Pilkington Memorial Cup single sculls championship for the fourth consecutive time. He rowed the three-quarter mile test in 5m. 21s., defeating his team mate, Vogt, who won the association singles the previous day to qualify for the challenge. Vogt was clearly no match for Miller. The latter made it look like a race by holding his stroke.

Fitzpatrick had a more interesting time winning the Union Boat Club trophy for the quarter-mile singles championship. He pulled ahead at the last 100 yards to defeat by a length Joseph Wright, Jr., of the Argonaut Rowing Club, Toronto, Canada. The final heat was the fastest of the series, Fitzpatrick making the mark of 1m. 22.6s.

The double sculls title for the Silver Urn trophy was won by Miller and McGreal in 4m. 37.6s., defeating the San Diego combination of Coggeshall and Nelson W. Roberts by five lengths.

Perhaps the one big upset was the victory of the West Side Rowing Club of Buffalo, a close finish in the race for 145-pound four-oared shells. They covered the stretch of water in 4m. 45.6s., defeating the title defending crew from the Penn A. C.

**Single Sculls Quarter-mile Dash**

First Semifinal—Won by Joseph Wright Jr., Argonaut R. C., Toronto; A. W. Coggeshall, San Diego R. C., second; A. B. Vogt, Penn A. C., third. Time—1m. 24.4s.

Second Semifinal—Won by A. E. Fitzpatrick, Penn A. C.; R. W. Richards, Winnipeg R. C., second; George Hussong, South Side B. C., third. Time—1m. 25.6s.

Final—Won by Fitzpatrick; Wright, second; Coggeshall, third. Time—1m. 22.6s.

Three-Quarter-Mile Singles—Won by W. G. Miller, Penn A. C.; A. B. Vogt, Penn A C., second. Time—5m. 21s.

Double Sculls—Won by Penn A. C. (W. G. Miller and Emanuel McGreal); San Diego R. C. (A. W. Coggeshall and N. W. Roberts), second. Time—4m. 37.6s.

145-Pound Double Sculls—Won by Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia (E. J. Clark and T. S. Clark); Lincoln Park B. C. (Max Esser and Lawrence Kerwin), second. Time—5m. 4.4s.

Quadruple Sculls—Row over by Penn A. C. (A. B. Vogt, A. E. Fitzpatrick, Emanuel McGreal and W. G. Miller). Time—4m. 40s.

Fours (without coxswain)—Won by Bachelors' Barge Club, Philadelphia (Wallace Pflaumer, Robert Pflaumer, Charles Karle and Frank Hensel); Central Rowing Club, St. Louis, second. Time—4m. 29s.

145-Pound Fours (with coxswain)—Won by West Side R. C., Buffalo (James Thompson, S. J. V. Campagna, E. T. Fruehof, A. J. Sapechy and W. B. Schmidt); Penn A. C., second. Time—4m. 45.6s.

145-Pound Eights—Won by Penn A. C. (Frank Morse, Howard Miller, E. D. Hixon, J. R. Beckett, William Malcolmson, W. B. Grohart, Joseph Vetterlein, George Hood and John Mahaney); South Side B. C., Quincy, second. Time—4m. 15s.

Senior Eights—Won by Penn A. C. (J. A. Bratten, Thomas Curran, J. R. Jordan, Hans Youngblood, Latimer Lawrence, Joseph Dougherty, D. F. Barrow, J. J. McNichol and John Mahaney); Lincoln Park B. C., second. Time—4m. 1s.

**International League**

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Newark | 76 | 50 | .603 |
| Rochester | 68 | 58 | .540 |
| Baltimore | 68 | 59 | .535 |
| Toronto | 63 | 62 | .504 |
| Albany | 59 | 66 | .472 |
| Montreal | 59 | 67 | .467 |
| Buffalo | 58 | 67 | .464 |
| Jersey City | 50 | 72 | .410 |

Results Aug. 5

Buffalo 4, Baltimore 2.
Buffalo 6, Baltimore 2.
Albany 5, Montreal 1.
Albany 14, Montreal 1.
Rochester 7, Jersey City 2.
Jersey City 3, Rochester 1.
Newark 11, Toronto 3.
Newark 4, Toronto 3.

Results Aug. 6

Montreal 7, Albany 6.
Montreal 3, Albany 2.
Baltimore 12, Buffalo 4.
Newark 7, Toronto 5.
Toronto 1, Newark 0.
Rochester 4, Jersey City 1.
Jersey City 4, Rochester 3.

**National League**

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 61 | 41 | .598 |
| Pittsburgh | 59 | 46 | .562 |
| Chicago | 57 | 47 | .548 |
| St. Louis | 55 | 50 | .524 |
| Boston | 55 | 51 | .519 |
| Philadelphia | 44 | 58 | .431 |
| Cincinnati | 44 | 63 | .411 |
| Brooklyn | 41 | 60 | .406 |

Results Aug. 5

New York 11, Philadelphia 3.
Philadelphia 7, New York 3.
Boston 2, Brooklyn 1.
Pittsburgh 6, Chicago 2.
Cincinnati 6, St. Louis 3.
St. Louis 2, Cincinnati 1.

Results Aug. 6

Philadelphia 1, Boston 0.
Boston 2, Philadelphia 1 (10 innings).
Brooklyn 6, New York 3.
New York 3, Brooklyn 2.
Chicago 6, Pittsburgh 0.
Cincinnati 2, St. Louis 1 (11 innings).
Cincinnati 1, St. Louis 0 (12 innings).

### Shute and Hagen Win Again

BRIGHTON, Eng., Aug. 7 (AP)—F. Densmore Shute and Walter C. Hagen continued their winning golf exhibition streak yesterday, defeating A. H. Padgham, British Ryder Cup player, and Charles Parsons, local pro., 6 and 5, in a 36-hole match. The Americans, with a best ball of 66 against 67 for their rivals, were 3 up after 18 holes. Shute, recent winner of the British open crown, scored a 66 in the morning round, while Hagan had a 67, Padgham 67 and Parsons 70. The Americans won the first two holes of the second 18-hole round and stood 4 up at the twenty-seventh. They ended the match on the thirty-first green.

# Gananoque Victor In Canadian Canoe Association Races

**Canadian Canoe Association Regatta**

| Club, division | Points |
|---|---|
| Gananoque (N) | 36 |
| Lachine (E) | 26 |
| Balmy Beach (W) | 11 |
| Britannias (N) | 6 |
| Grand Trunks (E) | 5 |
| Rideaus (N) | 5 |
| Parkdale (W) | 3 |
| Ottawa New Edinburghs (N) | 2 |
| Otterburn (E) | 2 |
| Cartierville (E) | 1 |
| Sudbury (N) | 1 |
| Island Aquatic (W) | 1 |
| Toronto (W) | 1 |

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ST. CATHARINES, Ont., Aug. 7—For the first time in the 33-year history of the Canadian Canoe Association, the annual championship regatta was held over the Royal Canadian Henley course and it proved to be the most successful C. C. A. regatta ever held.

Early in the program of 13 events the struggle for the championship turned into a two-club affair, between Gananoque of the northern division and Lachine of the eastern division. Last year Lachine won by a point margin over Gananoque, but on Saturday Gananoque scored a 10-point victory over Lachine. The champions scored five firsts, as many seconds and three thirds while Lachine had four firsts and the same number of seconds.

Only one record was broken. In the half-mile war canoe race V. Chisholm's crew, from Lachine, set a new record of 2.27m. and the same crew won in the mile race.

One of the features was the victory scored by F. Amyot of Ottawa Britannias in the senior singles. As he won this title in 1924, 1927, 1928 and 1932 he broke the record of four senior singles titles first set by Allister Mackenzie over 20 years ago.

**Junior Events**

Singles—Won by J. Kearney, Lachine; F. Wills, Gananoque, second; J. Donnelly, Cartierville, third. Time—4m. 31.4s.

Tandem—Won by Carson and Gilmour, Ottawa Rideaus; Ledoux and Kerr, Otterburn, second; Wills and Harding, Gananoque, third. Time—4m. 5.8s.

Fours—Won by Gananoque (R. Delaney, H. Gerrard, R. O'Conner, E. Matthews); Toronto Balmy Beach, second; Gananoque, third. Time—3m. 17.8s.

**Intermediate Events**

Singles—Won by H. Littlejohn, Gananoque; W. Grayson, Lachine, second; R. Charters, Balmy Beach, third. Time—4m. 21s.

Tandem—Won by W. Pearson and W. McLean, Montreal Grand Trunk; W. Grayson, and K. Raadsvik, Lachine, second; Scott and Eldridge, Sudbury, third. Time—4m. 7.4s.

Fours—Won by Toronto Balmy Beach (J. Fitzgerald, R. Bates, R. Garden, W. Hareham); Gananoque, second; Ottawa New Edinburgh, third. Time—3m. 12.8s.

**Senior Events**

Singles—Won by F. Amyot, Ottawa Britannias; A. Lindsay, Lachine, second; J. Wing, Gananoque, third. Time—4m. 4.6s.

Tandem—Won by Potter and Harding, Gananoque; Quackenbush and Longstaffe, Parkdale, second; Sale and Findlay, Toronto Island Aquatic, third. Time—4m. 4s.

Fours—Won by Gananoque (D. Harding, J. Wing, O. Wing, G. Potter); Lachine, second; Balmy Beach, third. Time—3m. 7.8s.

**War Canoe Races**

Half-Mile—Won by Lachine (V. Chisholm, cox; Gananoque (J. Wing, cox), second; Parkdale (B. Gillham, cox), third. Time—2m. 27s. (New record).

One Mile—Won by Lachine (V. Chisholm, cox); Balmy Beach (Thorne, cox), second; Ottawa New Edinburgh (E. Roy, cox), third. Time—3m. 11.8s.

**Double Blade Events**

Singles—Won by Jarvis, Lachine; N. Gauthier, Gananoque, second; F. Amyot, Ottawa Britannias, third. Time—3m. 9.6s.

Tandems—Won by G. Gauthier and G. Douglas, Gananoque; V. Deir and E. Deir, Gananoque, second; G. Daly and T. Evans, Toronto C. C., third. Time—3m. 21.8s.

# *East's Polo Team Wins Final Tryout, 13 to 7*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y., Aug. 7—The team to represent the East in the intersectional polo matches at a Century of Progress exposition at Chicago, next week, held its final tryout on Fleischman Field, Sands Point, yesterday, in place of the usual Sunday game there, and the team selected and headed by Thomas Hitchcock Jr. swamped a strong high-goal team by a score of 13 to 7, after leading at 13 to 1 in the fourth chukker.

While Hitchcock, the only United States 10-goal player, was naturally the star as well as the leader, the real sensations of the day were the younger pair, Michael G. Phipps at No. 1, and Raymond Guest at No. 4. The former scored six goals, to five for Hitchcock, while the younger Guest proved an efficient and thoroughly competent back, even against such stars as Earle A. S. Hopping and Stewart B. Iglehart. The fourth member of the winning team was Winston F. C. Guest at No. 3, and he devoted himself chiefly to working on defense, as the team worked out combinations.

The opposition included W. Averill Harriman and the elder Earle W. Hopping in addition to Iglehart, who played both back and No. 3, while Harriman was at his usual place at No. 1. Earle W. Hopping replaced William Post 3d, who was unable to play, and after starting at No. 3, went back later in exchange with Iglehart. The summary:

| Pos. | Whites | Reds |
|---|---|---|
| No. 1— | M. G. Phipps | W. A. Harriman |
| 2— | Thomas Hitchcock Jr. | E. A. S. Hopping |
| 3— | W. F. C. Guest | E. W. Hopping, S. B. Iglehart |
| Back— | R. R. Guest | |

Score—Whites 13, Reds 7. Goals—Phipps 6, Hitchcock 5, W. Guest, R. Guest for Whites; E. A. S. Hopping 3, Iglehart 2, E. W. Hopping, Harriman for Reds. Referee—W. H. Gaylard. Time—Six 7½m. chukkers.

**American Association**

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Columbus | 72 | 39 | .649 |
| St. Paul | 63 | 54 | .538 |
| Minneapolis | 62 | 54 | .534 |
| Indianapolis | 56 | 54 | .509 |
| Louisville | 55 | 57 | .491 |
| Toledo | 55 | 58 | .487 |
| Milwaukee | 47 | 65 | .420 |
| Kansas City | 44 | 73 | .376 |

Results Aug. 5

Louisville 4, St. Paul 3.
Columbus 11, Milwaukee 5.
Toledo 4, Kansas City 2.
Indianapolis 10, Minneapolis 3.
Indianapolis 3, Minneapolis 2.

Results Aug. 6

Toledo 4, Milwaukee 2.
Milwaukee 8, Toledo 3.
Columbus 6, Kansas City 1.
Kansas City 11, Columbus 4.
Louisville 8, Minneapolis 1.
Louisville 7, Minneapolis 5.
St. Paul 4, Indianapolis 1.
Indianapolis 8, St. Paul 5.

### Marathon Baseball Game

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—For 23 innings and from 10:30 a. m. to 3:30 p. m., the Forty-Eighth Street Merchants' baseball team toiled here recently before defeating the St. Joseph, Mo., Bottling Works nine, 16 to 10. Out of it the Hodson brothers emerged heroes. Garland Hodson, 21, pitched all 23 innings. Bill Hodson contributed to his team's attack with a home run.

### Mrs. Burke Loses in Germany

HAMBURG, Aug. 7 (AP)—Fräulein Ulistein sprang an upset in the German tennis championships yesterday when she eliminated Mrs. Walter A. Burke Jr. of Stamford, Conn., 6—4, 1—6, 6—0.

# Canadian Title Won by Komonen In Toronto Run

## Leads Next Marathoner by Wide Margin—Track Titles Decided

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TORONTO, Aug. 7—Dave Kommonen of the local Monarch Club, holder of the United States 25 kilometer and marathon titles, added the Canadian Marathon title to his steadily increasing list here on Saturday when he finished the 26-mile 385-yard test practically eight minutes in front of the nearest of his 50 rivals, Jimmy Bartlett, a clubmate. Although he was not pressed, his time of 2h. 40m. 58s. was close to the record he set in winning the event in 1931.

Fred Ward of the Millrose Athletic Club, New York, the rangy veteran who has several United States races to his credit, loped into third place ahead of another United States star, Mel Porter. Ward's time was 2h. 50m. 27s. He was the winner of the first Canadian Marathon championship in 1929. While Porter finished 50 yards ahead of Percy Wyer, outstanding veteran of many marathons and winner of the Canadian title in 1930, Porter has several United States championships to his credit at shorter distances. He chased Komonen into a record-breaking race at Washington recently.

The Monarch Athletic Club, which recently won the United States team championship at Washington for the second successive year, gained its fifth Canadian team title by capturing the team prize with Komonen, Bartlett and Wyer counting in first, second and fifth positions. The first ten:

| | h. | m. | s. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dave Komonen, Monarch A. C. | 2 | 40 | 58 |
| Jimmy Bartlett, Monarch A. C. | 2 | 48 | 56 |
| Fred Ward, Millrose A. C. | 2 | 50 | 27 |
| Mel Porter, Irish-American A. C. | 2 | 53 | 53 |
| Percy Wyer, Monarch A. C. | 2 | 54 | 8 |
| Alex Burnside, Monarch A. C. | 3 | 4 | 56 |
| George Moss, Pickering, Ont. | 3 | 9 | 51 |
| Eddie Cudworth, Monarch A. C. | 3 | 11 | 10 |
| Ezra Lee, Gladstone A. C. | 3 | 12 | 23 |
| A. Jaaskela, Finnish A. C. | 3 | 17 | 58 |

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

FORT WILLIAM, Ont., Aug. 7—Although there were only six titles decided in the opening day's program of the Canadian track and field championships here on Saturday, there were several outstanding features. Port Arthur athletes captured half the titles of the day with George Mala being a double winner, taking the discus and 16-pound shotput and Wallace Dain causing an upset by beating Fred Shaver, from Hamilton, in the 880-yard run. Alfred Gilbert of Hamilton won the pole vault, Jack Sector of Winnipeg took the broad jump, while Toronto entrants ran one and two in the three-mile run, Lloyd Longman winning from M. Ronti. Heats in the two dashes and the quarter mile were staged and the finals will be run on the concluding day today.

**Canadian Track and Field Championships**

100-Yard Dash—First Two in Each Heat to Qualify

First Heat—Won by Earl Deacon, Hamilton O. C.; Emerson Gillespie, Fort William, second; William McBryde, Winnipeg, third. Time—10 2-5s.

Second Heat—Won by Bert Pearson, Hamilton O. C.; Harry Coleman, Winnipeg, second; T. Beda, Fort William, third. Time—10 2-5s.

220-Yard Dash—First Two in Each Heat to Qualify.

First Heat—Won by Bert Pearson, Hamilton O. C.; Emerson Gillespie, Fort William, second; William McBryde, Winnipeg, third. Time—24s.

Second Heat—Won by James Ball, Winnipeg; Earl Deacon, Hamilton O. C., second. Not timed.

**440-Yard Dash**

First Heat—Won by A. Mulis, West End Y. M. C. A., Toronto; Don Ball, Winnipeg, second; M. Bailey, Hamilton O. C., third. Time—52 3-5s.

Second Heat—Won by James Ball, Winnipeg; James Morrall, Montreal, second. Time—51 3-5s.

Third Heat—Won by Walter Hay, Winnipeg; Dick Johnston, Winnipeg, second; Fred Shaver, Hamilton O. C., third. Time—53 3-5s.

880-Yard Run Final—Won by Wallace Dain, Port Arthur; Fred Shaver, Hamilton, second; Mitchell, Toronto, third. Time—2m. 2 4-5s.

Three-Mile Run—Won by Lloyd Longman, Toronto; M. Ronti, Toronto, second; Walter Hornby, Hamilton O. C., third. Time—15m. 8 3-5s.

Running Broad Jump—Won by Jack Sector, Winnipeg; Ollie Holland, Hamilton, second; A. Gilbert, Hamilton O. C., third. Distance—22ft. 6½in.

Discus Throw—Won by George Mala, Port Arthur; Harry Coleman, Winnipeg, second; Ben Fallman, Hamilton, third. Distance—122ft. 3¼in.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by George Mala, Port Arthur; Ben Fallman, Hamilton, second; Harry Coleman, Winnipeg, third. Distance—42ft. 7¼in.

Pole Vault—Won by Alfred Gilbert, Hamilton O. C.; Ian Hamilton, Winnipeg, second. Height—12ft.

### Football Player Honored

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Aug. 7—The rating of "distinguished student," the highest scholastic award made at Purdue University, has been won by William F. (Dutch) Fehring '34, captain-elect of the football team. Fehring was an outstanding tackle for two seasons, and also won letters in basketball and baseball both years. His scholastic rating was earned by an average of A in the school of science. He won the same honor in the last previous semester. Fehring is a leader in student activities. His high school days were spent in Columbus, Ind., but he now lives in Terre Haute.

### Glamorgan Scores 295

SWANSEA, Wales, Aug. 7 (Canadian Press)—Glamorgan's batsmen withstood the West Indies' bowling Saturday to pile up a first-innings score of 295 runs, opening their three-day cricket fixture. The West Indies went to bat late and by the close of play had scored 14 for no wickets. Guy Morgan substituted for A. H. Dyson of Glamorgan and tallied 69 runs before he was run out. D. A. Davies, the county's best scorer, was good for 57. O. Every also passed the half-century with a 51. Griffith proved most effective of the West Indian bowlers, getting three wickets at an average cost of 21 runs.

### Toronto Team Tied Again

WINNIPEG, Aug. 7 (Canadian Press)—The Toronto Scottish, present holders of the Connaught Cup, emblematic of the Canadian soccer championship, and the Prince Albert City Reds, Western Canada champions, battled to a scoreless draw in the second of a best of the three-game series Saturday. The first game on Thursday night ended in a 2-2 deadlock. The third and final game will be played at Carruthers Park Monday.

### Lovelock Sets Scottish Record

GLASGOW, Scot., Aug. 7 (AP)—A crowd of 80,000 cheered wildly Saturday as Jack Lovelock, sensational New Zealander, who set a new record of 4m. 7.6s. for the mile during the Oxford-Cambridge track meet with Cornell and Princeton in the United States, ran a mile in 4m. 13.6s., clipping 2.4s. from the Scottish all-comers record.

### Princeton Man Wins

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BAR HARBOR, Maine, Aug. 7—William O. Foulke 2d of Princeton University, won the twelfth annual international maritime lawn tennis tournament here yesterday by defeating Lieut. James M. Farrar of the U. S. S. Indianapolis in the final round, 6—3, 6—4, 9—7, 7—5.

# Once Again The Americans Nearly Make Clean Sweep

BERLIN, Aug. 7 (AP)—Despite handicap of a heavy cold, Glenn V. Cunningham, great middle distance runner from Kansas, defeated Erik Ny of Sweden and Dr. Otto H. Peltzer of Germany in near-record time over the 1000-meter route in the feature race of an international track and field meet sponsored by the Charlottenburg Sport Club yesterday.

Cunningham was clocked in 2m. 24.6s., as he defeated Ny by 2.8s. and Peltzer by 5s. and might have bettered Jules LaDoumegue's listed world record of 2m. 23.6s had he been pushed. Cunningham's triumph was one of another near clean sweep for America's touring athletes All told, the Americans won eight of the nine events in which they participated.

Their sole defeat came in the 3000 meters where Max Syring of Germany again took Joseph P. McCluskey's measure. Syring was clocked in 8m. 38s, three seconds behind the German record. Oliva, one of a group of Argentina athletes who competed, was fourth.

Ralph H. Metcalfe of Marquette again cleaned up the sprints, winning the 100 meters in 10.4s. from Berger and Jonath of Germany and the 200 in 21.6s from Berger and Mueller of Germany.

Ivan W. Fuqua of Indiana accounted for the 400 in 48.3s, with Imhoff of Germany 1.7s behind while Johnny Morris of Louisiana captured the 110-meter high hurdles in 15s. Wegener of Germany was second in the hurdles in 15.2s. Cunningham, Fuqua, Metcalfe and Morris teamed up to outdistance the field in the 1600-meter relay which they ran in the fast time of 3m. 16s.

George P. Spitz Jr. of New York won the high jump at 6ft. 4in., and Henri J. Laborde of Stanford and John G. Anderson of New York finished one-two in the discus. Laborde's winning toss was 154ft. 5 25-128in., while Anderson, Olympic champion, was runner-up at 151ft. 1 1-32in.

Wieman of Germany shattered the German record for the javelin with a mighty toss of 235ft. 17-128in. Pojmaevich of Argentina won the pole vault at 13ft. 2 11-16in.

# Paddlers Racing At Chicago Fair

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Aug. 7—In the first day of the American Canoe Association's championship regatta in the Century of Progress lagoon here yesterday, Howard La Brant of the Columbia Canoe Club, this city, won the senior 800-meter single blade championship.

La Brant, covering the distance in 4m. 14s., defeated Ernest Miller of the Potomac Canoe Club, Washington, D. C., and Edward McManus of the Inwood Canoe Club, New York. The senior quadruple race was won by the Washington (D. C.) Canoe Club in 3m. 40s. The senior tandem was won by the Breed's Canoe Club, East Roxbury, Mass., with E. Volante and T. Blackman paddling. The time was 4m. 8.2s. C. Beeton of the Breeds Club won the intermediate singles in 4m. 24.4s., and Volante captured the junior singles in 4m. 24s.

The Cacawa Canoe Club of Philadelphia won the junior tandem with Stanley Cineowski and Frank Krick, in 4m. 5s. The intermediate tandem was claimed by R. Daugaweet and C. Albrecht of the Breeds Club, in 4m. 15s. The Nightowls Canoe Club of Boston won the intermediate quadruple in 3m. 45.4s., and the Washington Canoe Club the junior quadruple, in 3m. 47.6s.

# Shields Routs Parker In Singles, 6-2, 6-2, 6-1

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 7—Francis X. Shields of New York took the measure of the youthful Frank A. Parker of Milwaukee, who holds the United States clay court tennis championship among other titles, in the final round of the Meadow Brook Club's invitation lawn tennis tournament singles on Saturday, 6—2, 6—2, 6—1. Shields, a veteran at 22, paired with his singles opponent, swept George M. Lott Jr., recently returned from Europe, and Sidney B. Wood Jr. off the court in the doubles final after a five-set battle, 6—4, 2—6, 2—6, 6—3, 18—16.

The doubles match, which lasted about three hours, reached its best heights in the deciding set of 34 games and kept the spectators on edge until the final point was decided, when Lott returned Parker's forehand drive into the net.

Mrs. Shields kept the family name on the winning side of the net in the mixed doubles final when she and J. Gilbert Hall defeated Edith Betts and Sidney Wood, 6—2, 4—6, 6—1.

**Pacific Coast League**

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sacramento | 76 | 51 | .598 |
| Portland | 75 | 51 | .595 |
| Los Angeles | 76 | 52 | .594 |
| Hollywood | 74 | 51 | .592 |
| Oakland | 56 | 71 | .441 |
| Missions | 52 | 76 | .406 |
| San Francisco | 50 | 76 | .397 |
| Seattle | 46 | 77 | .374 |

Results Aug. 5

Los Angeles 5, Oakland 1.
Los Angeles 10, Oakland 1.
Sacramento 10, San Francisco 9.
Hollywood 6, Seattle 3.
Missions 5, Portland 3.
Portland 3, Missions 2.

Results Aug. 6

San Francisco 8, Sacramento 3.
San Francisco 12, Sacramento 10.
Portland 8, Missions 7. (10 innings.)
Portland 6, Missions 3.
Hollywood 7, Seattle 3.
Hollywood 10, Seattle 6.
Los Angeles 18, Oakland 3.
Los Angeles 7, Oakland 6.

### Gilpin Wins Eastern Title

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7 (AP)—Samuel Gilpin of Philadelphia Saturday won the eastern states clay court tennis championship by defeating Joseph McP. Case, former University of Pennsylvania net captain, 10—12, 6—4, 6—2, 6—2.

### Reds Secure Infielder

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 7 (AP)—Tony Robello of Rock Island of the Mississippi Valley League is coming to the Cincinnati Reds, the club announced recently. The Reds' infield lost a mainstay when George Grantham met with a mishap, and Robello is to take the position at second.

### Bavaria Beats Berlin Team

MUNICH, Aug. 7 (AP)—Bavaria's soccer team defeated Berlin for the Hitler Cup yesterday, 6 to 1, after the teams had fought to a scoreless draw in the first half. Bavaria scored five goals within 14 minutes.

# Wightman Cup To Stay in U. S. Another Year

## Helen H. Jacobs Outlasts Peggy C. Scriven to Win Deciding Point in Series

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Aug. 7—The Wightman Cup will remain in the United States another year, as the result of the play in the 1933 series at Forest Hills Stadium, in spite of a rally by the British team on the final day that came close to victory for the invaders.

It was the courage, rather than any superiority of play, of Helen H. Jacobs, United States champion, in her match with Margaret C. (Peggy) Scriven, that saved the day on Saturday. Trailing at 3—5 in the final set, the Berkeley (Calif.) girl, shifting her tactics to the style made famous by that other California player, Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr., of keeping the ball in play until her opponent made an error, Miss Jacobs won point after point by careful steady play, until a final out by the British girl ended the struggle. The score was 5—7, 6—2, 7—5.

Up to that moment, however, the day had been altogether in favor of the British. Starting with a deficiency of three matches, from Friday's play, the young British group fought their way ahead until the score stood 3—2, and Miss Scriven brought it within two points of a tie. Then the British took the doubles match, to make the final score, as on so many previous matches, 4 to 3.

A feature of the victory was the fact that the chief reliance of the United States, Mrs. Moody, was not needed. She was ready to compete in the final doubles, but when Miss Jacobs clinched the victory, the Wimbledon winner decided to remain a spectator. In the last six cup competitions, first as Helen N. Wills and then as Mrs. Moody, she has regularly contributed two victories to the score, even though her team has lost. But this is the first time her team has won without her since 1926, when Elizabeth M. Ryan was the standard bearer.

Replacements on the United States team were again the order of the day on Saturday, as they had been on the preceding day. First, Alice I. Marble, No. 3 singles selection, retired in favor of Carolin Babcock, then Sarah H. Palfrey went in once more for Mrs. Moody, and lastly, Mrs. John W. Van Ryn substituted for Mrs. Moody in the final doubles match. All of these replacements opened up chances for the British of which they took full advantage, as each in turn displayed the form they brought with them by repute, and galloped through their matches to victory.

First, Betty M. Nuthall, relegated to third place by reason of the brilliancy of Miss Round and Miss Scriven, after dropping the first set to Miss Babcock, suddenly developed her service and volley play to its highest point, and ran out the match at 1—6, 6—1, 6—3. Then Dorothy E. Round, playing in sharp contrast to her form on Friday, fought out a duel with Miss Palfrey that had the spectators sitting on the edge of their seats, for an hour of actual play, to win at 6—4, 10—8. Then Miss Scriven, also playing in sharp contrast to her performance against Miss Palfrey, was half a dozen times within two points of victory with Miss Jacobs, only to have the prize snatched away by the rally of the champion. Lastly, Freida James, the youngster of the British team, paired with Miss Nuthall and gamboled all over the court to defeat Miss Marble and Mrs. Van Ryn, 7—5, 6—2.

**Southern Association**

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Knoxville | 25 | 15 | .625 |
| New Orleans | 23 | 18 | .561 |
| Memphis | 20 | 20 | .500 |
| Nashville | 19 | 18 | .514 |
| Chattanooga | 21 | 22 | .488 |
| Birmingham | 17 | 20 | .459 |
| Little Rock | 19 | 23 | .452 |
| Atlanta | 16 | 24 | .400 |

Results Aug. 5

New Orleans 7, Atlanta 5 (10 innings).
Knoxville 5, Birmingham 3.
Little Rock 7, Chattanooga 5.
Chattanooga 7, Little Rock 0.
Nashville 9, Memphis 5.

Results Aug. 6

Nashville 3, Memphis 1.
Nashville 1, Memphis 0.
New Orleans 3, Atlanta 2.
New Orleans 4, Atlanta 2.
Knoxville 5, Birmingham 2.
Knoxville 4, Birmingham 2.
Chattanooga 10, Little Rock 5.

**American League**

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Washington | 64 | 36 | .640 |
| New York | 61 | 39 | .610 |
| Philadelphia | 51 | 49 | .510 |
| Detroit | 51 | 54 | .486 |
| Cleveland | 52 | 56 | .481 |
| Chicago | 48 | 55 | .466 |
| Boston | 44 | 55 | .444 |
| St. Louis | 41 | 68 | .376 |

Results Aug. 5

Philadelphia 8, New York 3.
Washington 3, Boston 2.
Cleveland 15, Detroit 6 (13 innings).
Detroit 7, Cleveland 1.
St. Louis 10, Chicago 9 (12 innings)

Results Aug. 6

New York 5, Boston 4.
Philadelphia 12, Washington 8.
Detroit 7, Cleveland 3.
Detroit 2, Cleveland 1.
Chicago 6, St. Louis 5.
St. Louis 7, Chicago 1.

### Women's Junior Title

EVANSTON, Ill. (AP)—Alice Ann Anderson of Kenosha won the women's western junior golf championship recently by defeating Goldie Bateson of Milwaukee, 6 and 5, in an all-Wisconsin final for the title at the Evanston Golf Club. Miss Anderson shot a medal card of 43 out to gain a 4-up margin, and won on the thirteenth hole, when Miss Bateson conceded. Miss Bateson was out in 48, or nine shots over par.

### Levitan Wins Boston Title

Walter M. Levitan of Dorchester and the University of North Carolina, won the right to represent Boston in the New England public parks tennis championship in Springfield on Labor Day, when he defeated Maynard Weisberg, a former teammate at the Boston English High School, 6—3, 6—3, 3—6, 6—7, 7—5, in the final of the City of Boston Park Department championship Saturday.

### Somerset Wins Cricket Cup

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Aug. 7 (Canadian Press)—Somerset won the thirty-first annual contest for the Bermuda Cricket Cup yesterday, defeating St. George's by six wickets. The scores were: St. George's, 252 and 130 (C. Smith 53); Somerset, 230 and 153 for four (S. Hunt 71, Philpot 51). Governor Sir Thomas Astley Cubitt was among the spectators.

### Italy Takes Davis Cup Lead

WARSAW, Aug. 7 (AP)—Italy won the doubles Saturday to gain a 2-to-1 lead in the 1934 Davis Cup tennis elimination series with Boland. Sertorio and Taroni defeated Hebda and Wittman, 6—2, 6—2, 2—6, 6—4. The opening singles matches were divided.

# Estimated 95 P. C. of Deposits Freed Since All Banks Closed

(Continued from Page 1)

If the capital, surplus and undivided profits are wiped out, the stockholders must contribute up to 100 per cent of their holdings. Efforts are made to revive the old bank or establish a new bank. New capital is furnished by stockholders, depositors and in some instances by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The progress of the five-month campaign may be summarized about like this: 17,800 banks were closed on March 6 with about $35,000,000,000 tied up; at the end of March, about 4000 banks were closed with $4,000,000,000 in frozen deposits; at the end of May all but 3400 banks had opened with about $3,000,000,000 still unavailable; at the end of June, 3120 banks were closed with only about $2,500,000,000 locked up.

Two of the sorest spots have been the District of Columbia and Detroit, Mich., but Mr. Cummings expressed the opinion today that difficulties in connection with the opening of large banks in these localities were about to be ironed out.

These figures do not include the progress made by mutual savings banks which had approximately $10,000,000,000 in deposits on Dec. 31, 1932.

**End of Moratorium in Sight**

Most of the mutual savings institutions were open, but practically all of them were releasing deposits only under restrictions and in addition were curtailing credit operations.

Of the deposits in closed banks at present, $1,025,000,000 is in national banks; $265,214,000 in state bank members of the Federal Reserve; and $1,005,365,000 in non-member banks other than mutual savings banks.

The end of the banking moratorium now appears definitely in sight. Examinations of all national and state member banks which are closed have now been completed and submitted to the Treasury. The Federal Treasury has no supervision over the state banks which are not members of the Federal Reserve, but the Federal Government is aiding them in reopening by lending R. F. C. funds to help rebuild their capital structures.

All banks which were closed cannot be reopened and those which will have to liquidated are now listed as unopened institutions. Every effort is being made to keep this group as small as possible.

The Treasury's chief aim, as described by Mr. Cummings, has been to get the depositor's money once more into use and thus aid in the mighty task of restoring purchasing power to the nation. At the same time, having secured for depositors and creditors the maximum recovery, the Government has taken steps toward a needed organization in order that the country may not have to suffer another collapse such as that of last March.

### Tension in Corridor Slackened by Pacts

(Continued from Page 1)

pete with Danzig regarding the handling of certain products.

Nevertheless everyone is agreed that without the initial understanding which has just been reached, none of these problems could have been tackled at all. Consequently men of good will on both sides feel justified in a certain tempered optimism that a new era is about to begin.

**Chasm or Bridge**

Another aspect of the situation which is regarded as perhaps even more significant is the opportunity that is now provided for Poland and Germany to bury the hatchet. Danzig's population is more than 90 per cent German. It is part of the chasm—or bridge—which divides—or links—the two halves of Germany separated by the Treaty of Versailles.

If the Hitlerites in Danzig are able to be on friendly terms with the Poles, why not Chancellor Adolf Hitler himself, and so why not National Socialist Germany?

In this connection much significance attaches to the fact that a party of young Hitlerites has just gone to visit a Polish youth camp at Mzana in the Tatra Mountains. It is the first time such a visit has been paid. And if it is a success, it points to a new atmosphere in this part of the world. Hearts are still sore here over peace treaties and much tact is needed to salve them. But it is felt that the ink that flowed during the week-end in the League High Commissioner's house here carried a healing message of deep import.

# Radiocast Programs of Christian Science

These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication

BOSTON, Mass.—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service," Tuesdays, 3:30-4:00

# News of Art, Music and the Theater

## Stage Fallacy of Russian Gloom

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York.

GLOOM is not a dominant trait in the plays of Tchekho and Gorky, despite the depressing tone of most of their presentations in English. Mr. Leo Bulgakov is authority for this. As a member of the Moscow Art Theater Company he came to the United States 10 years ago, and has since remained as stage director. Perhaps his best known producing job was Mr. Elmer Rice's "Street Scene," staged for Mr. William A. Brady.

Partly to blame for the misinterpretation of Russian plays, Mr. Bulgakov says, are the translations. The English words often misconstrue the original ideas, as when the Russian word "soul" is literally translated as "soul" into English. In Russia the word is used in a widely inclusive sense, since it is customary to speak of "the soul of water," "the soul of a cloud," even of "the soul of a table." To use this word in English in such connections is absurd, since the English usage is confined to spiritual things. So when the Russian "soul," with its great range of meanings, is given the definite English meaning, the effect is to make the Russians seem "highfalutin," childish, and a bit silly in their promiscuous use of the word. With this as a starting point, a group of Russians in a play may be turned by a misinterpreting stage director into a set of brooding, slow-witted ruminators, dull almost beyond endurance.

* * *

Mr. Bulgakov went on to explain that this sort of falsification is evident in translations from the Russian that fail to find English equivalents for the original colloquialisms. These translations take on an artificial air of refinement when dignified language is offered in place of the slang terms of the original. Thus in "The Lower Depths," as ordinarily given in English, the gloom is unrelieved, notwithstanding that Gorky wrote it as a comedy of low life and that it is so played in Russia. When Mr. Bulgakov put the play on in New York as "At the Bottom," he had a new colloquial version made by Mr. William Lawrence, a version which found in American slang terms a means of expressing the slang of the original. "Hunky-dory" in English is an exact equivalent for the word for the same idea in Russian, for example. There were 200 laughs in the performance of "At the Bottom," to the astonishment of those who had expected nothing but moaning and tears. And this is as it should be, since for the derelicts of this play nothing is left in life but a sense of humor.

Mistaken notions of the Russian character are held by persons who do not know the people and form stereotyped ideas of it from other misinterpretations. American stage directors as a result often set up between Tchekhok and his audience a veil of misconceptions. This is a particularly unhappy treatment of this author, being utterly at variance with his literary method. For he was so careful not to obstruct the view of spectator or reader that one is seldom conscious even of the shadow of Tchekhov across the scene or printed page. Instead of a veil, he is like a sheet of glass between his subject and the reader or audience. Consider what he had one of his characters say about translation and interpretation in "A Tedious Story":

> I have difficulty also in reading translations even when they are edited by serious Russians. The presumptive benevolence of the prefaces, the abundance of notes by the translator (which prevents one from concentrating), the parenthetical queries and *sics* which are so liberally scattered over the book or the article by the translator—seem to me an assault on the author's person, as well as on my independence as a reader.

* * *

Tchekhov must be interpreted objectively, Mr. Bulgakov went on, because this author never preaches. He merely states a set of circumstances concerning the group of human beings whom he is revealing, and allows the spectators to form their own conclusions. To stage a performance of "The Sea Gull," for example, as a long series of pauses connected by sad talk is to misunderstand the play. Mr. Bulgakov staged the play as it is done in Russia, as a comedy of love that simply races along, filled with the joy of living. All the personages are excited, not depressed. Their actions reflect, according to one of the lines in the play, "the sorcery of the lake."

It is unfortunate that Tchekhov has been so largely unhappy in translation. Shelley, on the other hand, found satisfying Russian voice through Pushkin's translation, and Whitman has had a good Russian interpretation.

Mr. Bulgakov believes in the permanent company system, and hopes one day to establish such a group in New York, a group that will be made up largely of young talents willing to work for small salaries and for a share of the profits. Such companies are the only satisfactory stage training school, with their opportunity for a great range of parts instead of settling the young player into a "type" groove.

He is especially pleased with the success of one of his young players, Mr. Sheppard Strudwick, who appeared in 12 of Mr. Bulgakov's productions in a variety of characters, and now has won by his quality a contract with the Theater Guild of New York, Miss Frances Bruning, leading woman in Mr. Bulgakov's production of "One Sunday Afternoon" at the Forty-eighth Street Theater, likewise played different sorts of parts in several of his other productions.

Mr. Bulgakov hopes that Miss Le Gallienne will hold her Civic Repertory Theater company together, returning again to New York after her prospective tour. Negro actors interest him greatly, and he would like to work with them.

He looks for a new day in the American theater, now that the depression has turned Babbitt into a thinker, now that he no longer says automatically, "Everything is all right," because he has managed to get along comfortably. Babbitt is beginning to ask questions and even to utter the Protest. Out of this should come a new dramatic impulse. In fact, it has already arrived, Mr. Bulgakov thinks, and only awaits a Paul Green or a Eugene O'Neill to make it articulate.

## Mr. Milne Changes His Tune

By HAROLD HOBSON

London

CROYDON Repertory Theater—"Repertory Revue," produced July 3, 1933; Wyndham's Theater—"Other People's Lives," a play in three acts, by A. A. Milne, produced July 4, 1933.

Mr. Milne writes very well when he is indignant. Consequently all those parts of "Other People's Lives" that deal with the Waites and the Bellamys are very neat, very witty, very just and extremely scarifying. Arnold Waite (Mr. Maurice Evans) and his wife, Lola (Miss Leonora Corbett), who live on the second floor of a house near the Tottenham Court Road, are representatives of the Bright Young People, and their constant visitors, Stephen Bellamy (Mr. Harold Warrender) and Meg Bellamy (Miss Pauline Vilda) are Bright Young People, too. Their conversation is amusing and not unreasonably or unpardonably flippant until there enters to them from the flat below one Mr. Tilling (Mr. Lawrence Hanray), meekly inquiring about the noise they are making. Mr. Tilling earns a precarious living by hawking children's encyclopædias from door to door by day, whilst at night he writes a preposterous novel. His wife is an invalid, and his daughter Clare contributes a little to the family budget from the proceeds of addressing envelopes. Then the Waites and the Bellamys conceive a great idea. They form themselves into a Tilling Amelioration Society, fo. the production of Bigger and Better Tillings. It seems to them an excellent joke.

* * *

The soil of the Waites and Bellamys is fertile in wit, and so long as they remain unselfconscious about it, it produces a goodly crop of jests. But when they begin to cultivate it—when, in other words, they cease from lounging, and take to Tilling—some of the quality goes out of the play. Mr. Milne sees the Bright Young People in a hard, clear light; but the Tillings are viewed through a watery mist of sentiment. They are, in the first place, incredibly meek, unselfish, noble and happy on their couple of pounds a week; and, in the second, misfortune is piled upon their heads in such profusion that they might almost be the heroes of a Greek tragedy, all for the purpose of showing what fine fellows they are. Mr. Milne's affection for them takes the curious form of treating them like human punchballs on which the blows of fate and the author are rained incessantly. We do not know whether it is possible to hit a punchball below the belt, but, possible or not, Mr. Milne does it time and again. The Tilling Amelioration Society crashes in disaster, but its promoters rise up unabashed from the ruins. They are momentarily taken back, but they are not seriously perturbed by the fact that their interference in other people's lives has spoilt those lives beyond repair.

The weakness of this play is that Mr. Milne does not perceive that a Tilling Amelioration Society is really necessary if the world is to be a tolerable place. The Waites and the Bellamys went about the matter in the wrong way, and from the wrong motives, but their perception that the Tillings of society should be both bigger and better was incontestably sound. Mr. Milne's failure to recognize this gives an air of unreality to all those sections of the play that are actively concerned with the Tillings. His facile assumption, even though it be only the overflow of a kind heart, that the poor are perfectly happy and contented in their poverty, is as thoughtless and fundamentally dangerous as any of the machinations of the Bright Young People. In fact, it is more dangerous, for it is accepted as an excuse for quiescence by many excellent and unselfish people.

* * *

The characters of the four young fashionables are admirably differentiated. Stephen is an ass, but on the whole likable and decent; in his favor be it remembered that it occurred to him to give an order for a children's encyclopædia. Meg is merely scatterbrained; Lola has moments of compunction. But Arnold is a different proposition; there is something sinister about his persiflage. He is a critic by profession. Perhaps that accounts for it. Mr. Warrender and Mr. Evans give excellent performances, as they invariably do. The Tillings also are theatrically effective, and Mr. Hanray, Miss Mabel Russell and Miss Ellis Powell make their final parting very touching. In spite of its defects, "Other People's Lives" is one of the best plays in London.

The Croydon Repertory Theater is closing its successful first season with a revue which is one of the brightest, most amusing and cheerful shows that we have seen for a long time. From a large number of items of great merit, two individual achievements stand out. Miss Bery Measor is a singer and comedian of remarkable personality, and should certainly meet with success before very long in the West End, while Miss Diana Morgan's "Cindelectra," a burlesque that satirizes both Sophocles and musical comedy is the most diverting thing in verse that has been done in London since Mr. Eric Boyd's "Sleeping Beauty" pantomime 18 months ago. We are not forgetting Mr. A. P. Herbert's "Helen," either. "Cindelectra" is classical but not dull; it is always on the move; Attic, but not static. Miss Morgan, who recently gave a very truthful performance as a Welsh servant in "The Soldier and the Gentlewoman," also acts well in the Croydon Revue.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLES LAUGHTON as the King and MERLE OBERON as Anne Boleyn, Off Duty During the Making of "The Private Life of Henry VIII," the Newest London Film Production, Recently Completed in England Under the Direction of Alexander Korda

## The Artist's Adventure

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

New York

"IT IS important that the artist should make his way on his own resources of expression," said Mr. Jerome Myers in the course of a talk with a studio visitor. "Such an artist will make mistakes, but he will learn from them because they are his own mistakes, not mistakes derived from others," he went on. He will approach a subject with the aim of making a unique thing, and the subject will determine, because of its own nature, how it shall be treated, while the materials of the picture are being passed through the painter's mind. This process cannot be hurried. It requires time to digest material taken from life and to turn them to pictorial use expressively. It is possible to paint a purely objective transcript of nature, and if this is the artist's aim, he may find himself to be concerned only with technical problems. He will have formulas to help him, whereas the artist who seeks something more than a presentation of externals has no rule to go by. Always he will be faced by the difficulties of the first time."

Mr. Myers continued, in effect, as follows:

The temptation is to keep up with the times, in the sense of catering to passing tastes. But one cannot do that and continue to go one's own way. It is difficult to live up to oneself. The artist seems to be so little needed that he must justify his existence. An amateur class has developed in art and is satisfied to remain amateur. Only when an artist acquires the ability to say something of his own in a way of his own does he become professional. All would be well if the amateurs of art were content to enjoy what they did for its own sake, like those amateurs of music who wouldn't dream of giving a public recital. But many an amateur in art enters into active competition with the professional artist and the result is that his position is as difficult today as in the years of long ago when there was supposed to be little art in the United States, and the smallest possible demand for it.

* * *

Mr. Myers does not teach, because he feels that not to be the right way for him. Serious business it is to face a 20-year-old person with a lively intelligence and to attempt to impart fundamentals of art. Much easier to show how the thing is done, or rather how the teacher does it. That is the wrong sort of teaching. It tends to develop mimicry, and the teacher may find himself in the position of having his style adopted bodily by another. The student must work through his derivative period if he is ever to be an artist. Mimicry, for those who have a certain technical facility, is easy, and has nothing essentially to do with individuality of expression.

That is why Mr. Myers spent 15 years sketching on the New York East Side after concluding his art studies. He found it necessary to himself that he should find his own way of building up a style of his own, direct from life, keeping in thought always the example of the masters. Out of the sketches, and he continues to make them, his paintings, pastels and etchings evolve slowly. "Childhood's Charm," in the Gallatly Collection, was three years in process in his studio. The joyous color that Mr. Myers uses is personal to him. Doubtless it reflects his sympathetic feeling toward the people of the tenements. He has no inclination to impose an element of commiseration upon his interpretation of them. To do that would be to introduce a literary element which he feels to be out of place in art. Moreover, the gracious color has the advantage of dressing up subjects which might well be sordid if treated as crude realism.

* * *

It is a mistake to think of the life of the poor as altogether unhappy. They are closer to elemental things, that is all, than those who do not have so many money worries. For that matter, until the depression reached its more severe phases, he heard more complaints about financial troubles on Park Avenue than on the Bowery. Daumier did not put implications of pity into his picture of the washerwoman coming up the stairs from the river, a heavy basket of clothes on one arm and leading a child by the hand. There is no undercurrent of sadness in this picture. It is monumental in dignity. Art should not capitalize the poor by misinterpreting them sentimentally or contemptuously. Some painters depict the life of the submerged with a tinge of cruelty. This is artistic snobbery.

Mr. Myers likes New York East Side types as subjects because they are instinct with vitality. They mass easily, as sophisticated people do not, with their tendencies toward individual isolation. The people of the tenements group naturally and the family element is strong. In his sketches he seeks to record types, not portraits, for portraits would be of no use to his picture-making ideas. He has done portraits on occasion, as he has done landscapes, by way of diversion from his chief occupation with subjects derived from the East Side.

Paintings by Mr. Myers are in the Metropolitan and Whitney Museums of New York, the Brooklyn Museum, the Chicago Art Institute, the Rochester Museum, the Phillips Memorial Gallery, Washington; the Newark Museum, the Delgado Museum, New Orleans; the Milwaukee Art Institute and the Los Angeles Museum.

E. C. S.

## Hobby-Painters and 'Pro's'

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

A GOOD deal in the character of contemporary life recommends fine art as a hobby. Those who are enmeshed in the complications of industrial life, with its mechanical methods and compact specializations, may enjoy doing a job entirely by themselves. For a change they wish to begin, continue and end the job, dwelling upon any detail they choose, selecting their own colors, emphasizing their own moods. They may be romantic; they may dream idly, indulge in some gay or grim caprice. Painting or modeling may prove a most desirable outlet for certain energies.

Hobbies are a form of play, and although play demands the exercise of discipline, its chief effect is that of refreshment and exhilaration. Making pictures and statuary provides just such diversion, and during the season we have occasion to see the works of many a performer who has turned to the arts to gain this end. In fact, as exhibition policy holds amongst most galleries, we find the preponderance of displays devoted to the product not of artistic labor, but of artistic play. We see what hobby-painters have brought back after driving out into the country with easel and paint-box on a fair Sunday, or how they have portrayed a bowl of blooms when they were free enough to lay hand on brush. From the subject-matter, we can judge generally that it was a restful Sunday, and that the blooms were pretty and fragrant. These subjects have helped the painters to forget mundane tasks; they take the mind off immediate cares, break monotony. They represent a refuge.

* * *

Fine art, though accommodating as a mode of escape, is in its deeper sense an arduous and concentrated work. The artist, who spends his life painting, finds the occupation one which fills his waking and disturbs (very often) his sleeping hours. For him, making pictures is exacting, inasmuch as it requires full concentration of thought, a continuous application of methods of trial and error, a willingness to change methods radically when they do not seem adequate, the admission of frequent defeat. The artist with a genuinely creative gift finds his work unsatisfactory very often; he finds himself displeased with it because it is sluggish, arid, characterless. Discontent settles upon him, he discards the canvas, or scrapes off the paint. He wants each picture to supersede the previous one in smoothness, consistency, fluency, clarity, fullness of expression. To this end he develops a finer stroke, a firmer line, a more vigorous or more transparent wash of pigment. He mitigates extravagances, suppresses an inclination to bold accent, modulates tones ever so imperceptibly. As time passes, he becomes less and less subject to the outer spell, to the dictation of naturalistic appearances, and he finds his imagination fixing nature in its own mold, according to its own taste for design.

The pursuit of a hobby gives a pleasure which cannot be compared in any way with the hard-earned satisfaction which comes from the concentrated effort of a professional artist. The hobby-painter does not invite complexities, he evades them. He develops a comfortable manner which is agreeable to the eye and he continues to convey his ideas repeatedly in just this manner. The recipe remains the same.

* * *

Cheeriness may characterize the work of the hobby-painter, but there are no surprises or fresh ideas; the work is repetitious, casual, slight. The moods become stereotyped. Whereas there may be something to enjoy or admire in the first view, the return, year in year out, to exhibitions by the same painter dulls the interest.

The artist who treats painting as a vital pursuit and makes his pictures as though they were of critical import stirs up, challenges, invites the onlooker. The experimental attitude is stimulating, the very unevenness it promotes proves appetizing. Ofttimes the work of a professional painter may begin by being on a lower level than that of the hobby-painter, but there is something about the manner in which he expends his energies, in the changing, striving aspect of his work, which recommends it to the imagination. The more static performer must take the consequences and gain less recognition. Both he and the conventional artist who proceeds along well-paved pathways, and whose work is often precise, leave the onlooker cold.

Among our contemporaries, those who have followed the new and sometimes hazardous ways of modernism have furnished excellent newspaper "copy," if nothing else. They provide us with something to attack, to rip asunder or to praise volubly. They set the imagination aflame with their theories, sometimes so obviously trifling, other times so inspiriting. Their very faults prove a virtue, their shortcomings a stepping-stone to new ideas. We find that in trying to get at the basis of a new theory, a new æsthetic unravels, not necessarily related to the pictures in question. The smoothness of conventional painting is uneventful; the bumps and hollows encountered in experimental works sharpen our curiosity.

DOROTHY ADLOW.

## The Old Vic's Next Season

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

London

THE news that Miss Flora Robson and Mr. Charles Laughton are expected to be the principal players during the next Shakespearean winter season at the Old Vic is enough almost to make us wish that summer were over. Not, perhaps, since the earliest days of Ellen Terry has a young actress appeared on the London stage who has given such large promise and foretaste of achievement as has Miss Robson in the last 18 months, while Mr. Laughton has for three or four years past superimposed the gold of the finest acting on the dross of several trumpery melodramas. What will he not be able to do when given the run of masterpieces?

In what parts may we expect them to find the fullest scope for their abilities? Miss Robson, in Aristotelian phrase, can drive at both pity and terror. She can indeed cool the senses; and it would have to be a treatise dismal beyond the range of Macbeth's conception that could make one's "fell of hair" "start and stir" as does her performance of the white girl in "All God's Chillun Got Wings." She should be the most memorable Lady Macbeth of her generation. She has also a remarkable capacity for snatching beauty out of the very heart of sordidness and ugliness, as all who saw her Mary Patterson in "The Anatomist" will recognize. In the toad's head her eye never passes over the "precious jewel." This side of her powers will not perhaps be so well served as the other in Shakespeare's plays. For the beauty of Shakespeare's women characters either leaps to the eye, as in Desdemona, or simply is not there, as in Goneril and Regan. Shakespeare here affords comparatively little scope for discovering loveliness hidden away in unexpected places, the finding of which is one of Miss Robson's rarest abilities. But her Evie in "For Services Rendered" suggests that she should be able to play Ophelia with poignancy, whilst one imagines that her Cleopatra would be a very striking performance.

Mr. Laughton would make an exceedingly interesting Antony. Most actors prefer to concentrate on the sympathetic aspects of the characters they portray. Mr. Laughton would not make this mistake. He camouflages nothing, he sentimentalizes nothing. He has ambitions beyond being a matinée idol. He would give us Shakespeare's Antony, not the Antony of a family biography. For the same reason we should like to see his Hamlet. Too often one is given only the noble Hamlet, the immediately appealing Hamlet, the Hamlet who is "the glass of fashion and the mould of form." The morose and cross-gartered Hamlet is left behind the scenes. Perhaps Mr. Laughton will bring forward the complete figure.

H. H.

## Fine Feathers and Folk Tunes

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London

WHEN Papa Haydn invented the art of tailoring folk tunes, he himself had to wear the musician's uniform of Prince Nicolas Esterházy. This, we are told, was an ornamental affair consisting of a dark red coat and breeches, braided with gold, white stockings and powdered wig with a pig-tail. Before sitting down to compose he carefully put on a diamond ring which the Emperor had given him.

Nowadays pedants often complain that musically speaking, it is the folk tunes which wear the musician's uniform—with rings on their fingers and bells on their toes. But in his "Philosophy of Modernism" Cyril Scott carries the war into the camp of those who assure us that folk tunes are, when unadorned, adorned the most. The purist's idea of leaving them unadorned is, as we all know, simply to array them in the dingy, scanty harmonic rags of an accompaniment which, to mix metaphors, flavors, as Mr. Scott says, more of watered Mendelssohn than anything else—"in many cases, the effect is like that of a beautiful melody being accompanied by a child playing five-finger exercises underneath it." Mendelssohnian diatonics are obviously just as much of an anachronism in a folk tune as the harmony of Debussy or Stravinsky—besides being far duller. And in support of Mr. Scott there are, of course, Bach's ultra-modern harmonizations of the ancient chorales.

* * *

Long before the end of Mme. Engel Lund's recital of international folk and traditional songs at the Ambassadors Theater, one began to wonder if many of her tunes would not have gained by wearing less homely harmonies. Folk songs have a strong family likeness and, harmonically speaking, often give the impression of wearing one another's clothes. Perhaps Mr. Ferdinand Rauter, her accompanist, sympathized with them, for his playing was so unobtrusive that he rarely allowed the harmony to do more than peep, as it were, from behind the tune. This was a pity, for he is an admirable musician and the ensemble with the singer was perfect in everything but balance with the voice. One would have liked, for instance, to hear more of what Darius Milhaud—a solitary representative of modernism—had to say in his setting of the Yiddish Sabbath Song, "Hamawdil."

Mme. Lund came with unusual credentials from the Continent and quickly established herself as a singer of folk songs far above the average. Her voice is in no way remarkable but she has a pleasing mezza voce and first-rate diction. She sings in an incredible number of languages—so far as one could judge, her French was the weakest. But speaking from a purely musical point of view, perhaps the most striking feature of her art is the way in which she gets her words "over" without sagging the musical shape and rhythm. It has been said that folk song lives on the melody of the spoken tongue, and this quality is emphasized rather than lost by the direct simplicity, free from any apparent effort at expression, which is the secret of Mme. Lund's style.

* * *

Her range of vocal color is limited—perhaps by her voice. Only twice during the afternoon was there any attempt at the vocal characterization with which Yvette Guilbert used to thrill us. These were in "La Cigale et la Fourmi" and the Icelandic "Spréttur"—The Gallop of an Icelandic Pony. But she can evoke an atmosphere and has a refreshing sense of humor. Among the best items of a fascinating program, collected from all over Europe, were The Hebridean "Loaidh Oscar" (the lay of Oscar), "Soldier Boy," a nursery rhyme from the Appalachian Mountains, and "De Tolv Hellige Ting" (Twelve Holy Things), a counting song from Denmark.

But one was left questioning why new harmonies should not be set to old melodies? And why arrangers and editors do not more often give place to the composer? As Mr. Scott points out, we live in a musical age when harmony and polyphony play such an important part that, however beautiful a melody may be in itself, if these two factors, or one of them, be lacking, all is lacking—there must be enough fully to occupy musical attention and keep it from straying into boredom. When Ravel attired Greek folk songs ("Cinq Chansons Populaires Grecque") in delightful Paris clothes they lost neither their charm nor their nationality. Fine feathers do not make fine birds any less attractive.

## Singer and Actress

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York.

STANDING stock-still, fairly describes Miss Esther Dale, the soprano, when she comes before the public in concert. An attitude more or less "frozen," like that of creatures surprised in the forest, is what she assumes when performing the music of the masters. Not so much, however, because she is she, as because she is a vocalist. Everybody does that, or at any rate on superficial regard does, who sings.

Quite another-seeming person claims attention when, as actress, she presents herself in the theater; a person anything but immobile, a woman of posures and gestures as various as the moods and meditations she feigns and represents.

* * *

Carefully studied, though, she proves to be the same Miss Dale under both guises. For she is perhaps more inclined to assert herself when singing than we think. Again, she is without doubt less busy and bustling when appearing in drama than we fancy. Observing closely her oratorio interpretations, we find her giving liberally of her force and vitality; and in turn, watching one of her stage portrayals, we see that she pursues her task with shrewd restraint and with remarkable saving of energy. We learn, indeed, that in song she lets herself go, whereas in impersonation she holds herself back. The better to compare, let us notice the effect she produces on the people in hall or theater, as the case may be. She executes a florid aria in a way to make us glow with excitement. That, we may be sure, is singing. She lays hands on a scenic set-up and wrecks it, without disconcerting us in the least. That, we may be pretty certain, is acting.

Otherwise said, Miss Dale, whatever she undertakes, always shows herself to be an artist. She causes us to imagine happenings of the greatest import through the delivery of a phrase, or the inflection of a note, of Bach's or Handel's; and she compels us to accept her smashing of glass and overturning of furniture in the saloon episode of the play, "Carry Nation," as mere incident and matter-of-course.

From all this, we might hasten to conclude that she has in her the very makings of an opera star; and yet opera is one of the things she has let alone. She sings brilliantly, and she acts, we may venture to declare, magnificently; but she has never consolidated her powers, with a view to making them give her an opera career.

* * *

Possibly on grounds of type, to use a technical word, she has reasoned and explained herself away from opera, though she might not openly confess it. With respect to tone, she would naturally be assigned the part of the heroine in the casting of an opera. With respect to type, on the contrary, she would more likely be asked to picture the character hostile to the heroine. Suppose we were talking of "Lohengrin," she would have to be Elsa, that things might sound right, though she would better be Ortrud, if things were to look precisely as they ought to. Suppose, for another piece, we were speaking of "Aïda," she would of necessity be alloted the title-rôle; and taking the part of Aïda, she would seem all the time to belong in that of Amneris.

An artist might, however, be soprano as to voice and contralto as to type, and still utterly defy any disadvantage resulting therefrom. Regarding Miss Dale, she sings; and it happens that she sings only in concert. For another fact in the situation, Miss Dale acts; she acts, that is to say, in regular plays, wherein music has nothing, at most, but casual place. These two callings of hers—singing and acting—have always been, must we not admit? altogether independent of each other. Now a branch of singing in which Miss Dale has not been interested, whatever the reason may be, is opera, which demands acting of a kind, but of a different kind from that which the speaking theater requires; of such a different kind, indeed, that opera performers can stand stock-still, as concert performers do, without encountering significant objections.

To get at the truth of the matter once and for all, the action of opera is in the voice, in the treatment of the song, and practically nowhere else. Let us be assured, too, there is plenty of action implied in the vocal expression of a good Wagner or Verdi singer. Theatrical knack adds something, perhaps, but little of fundamental account, to it. So we may conclude that Miss Dale is just as near to opera, and just as far from opera, after her success in "Carry Nation" and "Another Language"—there may be more of them—as she was before.

## Sydney Art Notes

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The exhibition held by Mr. Christopher Perkins at the Macquarie Galleries is illustrative of one of the directions to be found in present-day British art. Not at all abstract, he appears to draw his inspiration rather from the late Renaissance period than from the Primitives or from any extra-European source. Mr. Perkins was formerly a pupil of the Slade School and the sincere, straightforward search for form, noticeable in his work, is in the tradition of that school, but his method of expressing form by the exaggeration of tone values is not at all in their manner.

Considering the exhibition as a whole, one is struck by a certain vigor and largeness of outlook, particularly in the drawings. Three or four of these, in sanguine, are distinctly reminiscent of the Russian artist, Jacovleff; and one in particular of the latter's drawings at the Jeu de Paume Gallery in Paris, in sanguine and conté, of a Japanese woman and baby. This drawing—a group of two Moari women and a baby—is perhaps the most satisfying picture in the exhibition.

Less successful is the large composition in oils, for which this and two or three other drawings are studies. One feels, in front of this work, that the drawings, complete and satisfactory in themselves, have been fitted together just as they are, with little consideration of the adjustments necessary to combine them into a unity. Taking the oils altogether, one concludes that color is not Mr. Perkins strongest point; but in several of the landscapes it is more pleasing and harmonious in quality than in the figure and portrait work.

In "Silverstream Brickworks" and "Woolwich, near Sydney" there is a definite unity of color and form.

## 'Masque of Dunbar'

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

EDINBURGH — Edinburgh has hailed with enthusiasm the "Masque of William Dunbar," a drama depicting fifteenth century Edinburgh, written by Mr. Lewis Spence and presented under the auspices of the recently formed Scottish Masque and Music Society.

William Dunbar, regarded by many as the greatest of the old Scottish poets, was born between 1460 and 1465, probably in East Lothian. Little is known about him. Dunbar's works are largely a criticism of an age whose outward splendor perished at Flodden and whose inward rottenness needed the pure flame of the Reformation to cleanse it.

There are several episodes in the Masque, comprising scenes in the Tron Kirk in 1496, at the Court in Holyrood, in William Dunbar's lodgings, at the gate of Holyrood, in the Queen's chamber at Holyrood in 1506, in the Queen's antechamber in 1513, and at the Mercat Cross. Mr. Wallace Bell, the producer, has shown that the Edinburgh of that time was a place of splendor as well as squalor.

## Music in Sydney

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Philip Hargrave, Adelaide boy pianist, has given 10 concerts in the Town Hall. His remarkable talent was discovered by his teacher when the child was 5½, and his first concert tour at the age of 10 has been an extraordinary success.

A concert was given in the Conservatorium Hall under the auspices of the Musical Association of New South Wales, June 8, by the Association Choir, assisted by John Brownlee, baritone, and the A. B. C. Sydney Symphony Orchestra. Coleridge-Tayor's cantata, "The Death of Minnehaha," was the pièce de résistance.

On June 17 Mr. Roy Maling conducted the first public performance of his ballet, "Roksanda," at the Conservatorium. Miss Louise Lightfoot and Mr. Mischa Burkalov were responsible for the work of the ballet, which was excellent. Formerly a member of the Russian Imperial Ballet, Mr. Burkalov came to Australia with the late Mme. Pavlova.

The Municipal Council of Sydney, in conjunction with the professional musicians, has arranged a series of Sunday afternoon concerts in the City Hall during the winter. No admission charge is made, but all are asked to contribute according to their means. On June 25 the City of Sydney Orchestra (augmented) was conducted by Mr. Howard Carr in a popular program.

On June 27, at the Forum Club, a violin recital by Miss Nora Williamson drew a discriminating audience.

On June 28, at the Conservatorium, the third concert was given by the Conservatorium String Quartet (Gerald Walenn, Alfred Hill, Lloyd Davies and Gladstone Bell). Delius's Second Quartet was performed for the first time in Australia.

On June 29 Miss Daphne Harpur gave a recital at the Conservatorium. Miss Harpur is a Conservatorium graduate who leaves Australia shortly to study abroad. Her strong points are a keen sense of form and a facile technique.

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# The Children's Page

## Little Brother and Sister Shoe

By JEAN WICKHAM

"MOTHER, where did I put my shoe?" and Mary Ellen stood in the doorway of her mother's room with one black shoe in her hand.

"Why, Mary Ellen, Mother is much too busy to help you hunt for your shoes. If you would only put some of your clothes and toys away you would have so much more time to play. This time you'll have to find the shoe yourself."

So Mary Ellen went back to her room and pulled everything out of the closet. Then she went to the bureau and turned all the clothes upside down. She looked under the bed and even under the pillow. It was like a game of hide-and-seek, but not nearly so much fun, and not even the toe of the shoe came in sight.

Next she ran downstairs to the kitchen and asked Delia, the old colored cook, if she knew where the shoe was hiding.

"Laws, Mary Ellen," she answered laughingly, "don't ask me where yo' puts yo' slippers an' shoes. I puts mine in de closet so I don't have to keep you folks waitin' fo' yo' breakfasts. Better ask Towser—he know all de hidin' tricks. He put his bones away so no one else can find 'em, just like you do your shoes."

**Where Was It?**

But Towser couldn't help, nor even Tommie, Mary Ellen's brother, who was all dressed and waiting on the porch for the carriage that was going to take them to the county fair. Not until everyone was ready did Mary Ellen find the other shoe, and where do you suppose it was? You could have five guesses, or even more, but even then you would not be able to guess it right. No one could. The whole family was surprised when Mary Ellen came running down the hall almost shouting, "Why, Mother, it was in the play room, under my doll's bed."

"Hurry please, Mary Ellen," urged Tommie. "You've kept us waiting such a long time."

So Mary Ellen slipped on the runaway shoe and soon she was sitting in the front seat with Tommie and the driver. But the little girl was so hot and tired from running around looking for her shoe that it wasn't until the carriage drove into the Fair Grounds that she began to feel happy and excited. This was her first trip to a Fair, so she could hardly wait to see what was inside each tent.

"Because you're the older, Tommie, I'm going to give you some money," Mother explained. "Take Mary Ellen's hand and be very careful not to lose each other," she said. "I'll wait inside this big tent and rest, and when you hear the noon whistle, come here for lunch."

"Back soon," they waved, and then Tommie and Mary Ellen started off hand in hand. At first they were satisfied just to look at the tents, with their bright streamers of colored ribbons waving in the breeze. Then Tommie stopped at one of them and bought a little pig-shaped whistle and Mary Ellen bought a red ball.

But after they had left the tent she suddenly decided that she would rather have a blue ball with green stripes. So she dropped Tommie's hand and ran back to see if the man would change it. He did, and with the bright blue ball in her hand she turned to look for Tommie. But no matter how she ran back and forth and looked and called his name she could not find him. Not until she was tired and quite out of breath did she see ahead of her the place where all the horses and carriages were tied.

The best plan, Mary Ellen thought, would be to get into the carriage and wait. But it was not very much fun sitting there, for the sun was so hot, and she was not near enough to hear all the small whistles and horns, or the music of the merry-go-round. And she could not help but feel cross with herself for letting go of Tommie's hand. It was not, of course, as if she were really lost in the woods, for someone would find her—only she was missing so much. Surely her mother would come and look for her after the big noon whistle sounded. It would be dreadful if she missed having some of Delia's little cakes with the pink icing.

**Tommie's Voice**

The noon whistle blew but no one came for her. Mary Ellen closed her eyes to keep back the tears. A very long time passed and she heard Tommie's voice.

"Here she is, Mother!" he gave a glad shout. "Here she is!"

Mary Ellen opened her eyes and jumped right down into her mother's arms.

"Now for lunch," said Mother, so they sat on the grass and ate chicken sandwiches and some of Delia's little cakes with the pink icing. Afterward Mother took them both for a row on the lake and later in the afternoon Tommie and she had three rides on the merry-go-round. This helped her to forget all the unpleasant things which had happened in the morning. That is, she forgot about them until it was time to go to bed.

"Come and see how my new bubble pipe works," Tommie called just as she dropped one shoe under the bed.

"All right," cried Mary Ellen, running with one shoe off and one shoe on, into his room. And then while she was in Tommie's room, she slipped off the other shoe. When she came back to her own room, and saw the one shoe under her bed she suddenly remembered about the morning and how unhappy she had felt, when she had been lost at the Fair. These thoughts came to her because the little shoe looked so lonely—just as lonely as she had felt when she had lost Tommie.

"It's just as if shoes were like brothers and sisters and ought to be kept together," she said to Tommie when she went back to get her other shoe.

You'd better remember that!" he said shrewdly, "And put your things away where they belong."

"I'm going to do that, Tommie," she promised.

And then when her light was out and she was safely tucked in bed for the night, she called out softly to the two little shoes standing close together under the bed, "Good-night, little brother and sister shoe."

## Roundabout Horse

"ROUND and round," sighed the Roundabout Horse, "AND round. Oh, I'm so tired of it!"

"I must confess," agreed the Dolphin, who rode behind him, "that I have sometimes thought it would be nice, just for a change, to go round the other way."

You see, they were all part of the Roundabout at Uncle Barney's Fair. Prancer, the horse; behind him, Slithers, the Dolphin; behind him, Humpy, the Camel, and so on, all the way round, back to Prancer again. When Uncle Barney wound up the works, away they all went, round and round and round.

"But what would you do, Prancer," asked Slithers, "if you didn't go round?"

"I don't know," replied Prancer, "but I'd like to GET somewhere. And I'd like to belong to someone. I'm tired of being just anybody's horse."

At that moment Bob and Nellie came racing across the Fair Ground. They were twins, and Uncle Barney was their real uncle, so they could have as many rides as they liked on the Roundabout without paying.

"Prancer, please! Prancer, please!" they clamored, as Uncle Barney came to give them a ride, for they both liked Prancer best.

"Plenty of room for both," laughed Uncle Barney, as he lifted them up.

"I don't mind going round and round for them," whispered Prancer to Slithers, "but if I have to do it much more for just anybody I shall stop—I know I shall."

And he did stop—the very next day.

"Something wrong with the works," said Uncle Barney to his assistant, Joe. "We must have a look."

"It's this horse," said Joe at last. "Better get rid of him."

"What, Old Prancer!" exclaimed Uncle Barney. "That will be a pity!"

But there seemed no help for it. So Prancer was taken right off the Roundabout, and stowed away in the Shooting Gallery.

"It's almost worse than going round and round," he sighed when he found himself left alone there.

A week later Uncle Barney said to Joe, "I've got an idea. I'm going to see if I can make that old Prancer into a present for Nellie and Bob. They were always fond of him."

"Splendid," agreed Joe. "I'll help."

Next day they set to work. They gave Prancer a fresh coat of paint, brushed out his mane and tail, and put a new red saddle and bridle on him. Then he was packed up, hoisted onto a cart, and driven away.

"Oh, what have they done?" thought Prancer. "What ARE these things on my feet? Oh, I don't understand!"

Presently the cart stopped. Prancer was lifted out and put down somewhere; then he heard well-known voices crying, "It's a present from Uncle Barney—a perfectly enormous one!"

The paper was pulled off, and he found himself in a strange house with Nellie and Bob staring eagerly at him.

"Why, it's Prancer!" cried Bob. "Dear old Prancer!"

"And he's on wheels!" cried Nellie. "We can ride him everywhere—oh, come on!"

She climbed on Prancer's back, Bob took the bridle and pulled, and away they went.

How they enjoyed themselves! First one rode, and then the other, up and down the garden, round the nursery, and even into the street.

But Prancer enjoyed it best of all.

"Oh, this is splendid!" he said to himself. "I belong to someone, and I'm getting somewhere. Why—I can get anywhere, I can get EVERYWHERE now. This is ever so much better than going round and round!"

NELLE FARNAM
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

## My Garden

In my garden
Every day
With my flowers
I sit and play,

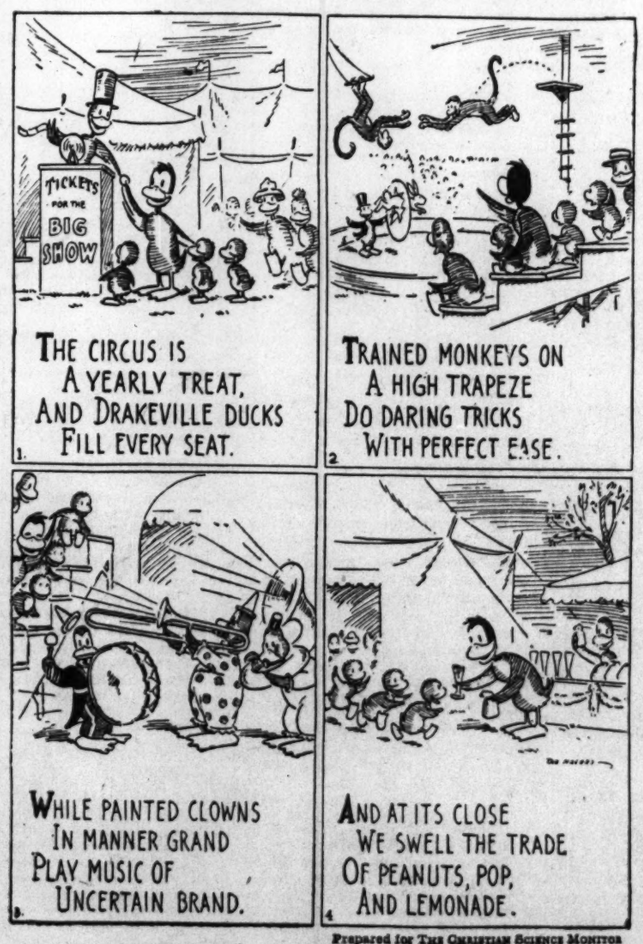
Watch black-eyed Susans
Nod together
Talking of garden friends—
And the weather.

And hollyhocks tall
Like sentinels are,
Guarding so lovingly
Each little flower.

My watering can
Is kind to them,
He sprinkles each thirsty
Blossom and stem.

A. B. D.

## The Adventures of Waddles


TICKETS FOR THE BIG SHOW
THE CIRCUS IS A YEARLY TREAT, AND DRAKEVILLE DUCKS FILL EVERY SEAT.
1.
TRAINED MONKEYS ON A HIGH TRAPEZE DO DARING TRICKS WITH PERFECT EASE.
2
WHILE PAINTED CLOWNS IN MANNER GRAND PLAY MUSIC OF UNCERTAIN BRAND.
3.
AND AT ITS CLOSE WE SWELL THE TRADE OF PEANUTS, POP, AND LEMONADE.
4

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

## The Mail Bag

Dear Snubs:

**Beaumont, Texas**

My name is Peggy and I shall be two years old in June. I was only six weeks old when I came to live with my master and his family, and the first night I was here I was allowed to sleep in my master's room. If I cried he would gently lay his hand on me and then I knew I was with friends and would go to sleep again.

I have been taught many tricks. Can walk all around the room on my hind legs, sit up, and ask for things that I want. I have also learned to be useful, to carry packages from the car and take the mail to different members of the family. I like to do these things for in this way I can show my gratitude for their love and kindness to me.

My mistress wishes me to tell you how I saved one of their baby pigeons that had just learned to fly. I noticed it had caught its foot in a vine and could not loosen itself. By going back and forth to my master and to where the pigeon was fastened, I made him understand that I was trying to tell him something. So he followed me and then I stood up on my hind legs and kept looking up until he saw the pigeon and rescued it. I was very glad for the baby pigeon, and my master was glad, too.

I have two playmates that I love—Patricia, the little girl across the street, and Kitty Baby, the cat. My master calls him Moss because he is the color of the moss that hangs on the trees down here in the South. Moss and I have such fun playing together, but sometimes, when we play too hard, my mistress says we are mussing up the house. So she puts us both out in the back yard and then we both lie down on the steps and take a nap in the warm sunshine. But the thing I like to do best of all is to play ball and no matter how high the ball is thrown, I always catch it and take it back to be thrown again.

Snubs, I don't like to take a bath either and every Saturday afternoon is my bath time, so when my mistress comes to the door and calls "Peggy, Peggy," I know what is coming and want to run under our house and hide. Sometimes I do, but she has taught me that I must be obedient so I reluctantly go in and take my bath. Then we have a big romp and I am given a piece of candy.

I hear my mistress calling, so must run along. With love. Peggy.

**Blackpool, England**

Dear Editor:

I was very pleased to see my bunnie's letter to Snubs in print. I enjoy reading all the stories in the Monitor, not forgetting Snubs and Waddles. I should be pleased to hear from other little boys anywhere. I am 8 years old. I have a model yacht which I am learning how to sail.

Blackpool is a popular seaside holiday resort. It has a beautiful promenade, six miles long, and a fine beach. We get lots of visitors during the summer months.

Hoping to receive many letters, and with lots of good wishes to you and Mail-Baggers all over the world,

Geoffrey T.

**Bloomington, Illinois**

Dear Editor and Mailbaggers:

I am seven years old, and I have lived in this town all of my life.

We get the Monitor regularly, and I enjoy it very much, especially the Children's Page.

I love the birds and flowers. We have had four birds' nests in our yard this year, two robins' nests, one wren's nest and I don't know what the fourth nest is.

I should like very much to hear from someone in a foreign country.

Eloise Rose T.

Dear Editor:

**Milwaukee, Wisconsin**

I want to tell you how much I enjoy the Mail Bag. This is the first time I have written to it.

I am a little girl 10 years old, and enjoy swimming. I live on the shores of Lake Michigan, and I swim every day that it is nice. I am interested in animals and stamps. I would like to hear from some other children near my age.

Betty June W.

**San Antonio, Texas**

Dear Editor:

Mother has read the Mail Bag letters to me for several years, so I am asking her to write one for me. I am in summer school now, and am going to school next winter, so I hope I am big enough to have my letter appear in the Mail Bag, for I should like to hear from boys and girls my age. I am almost 6 years old. Mother has read stories to me about almost all the different countries, so I should like to have friends in all of them, especially children who are adopted. I came to live with Mother and Daddy when I was 11 months old. Love to the other Mail Baggers,

David Roberts G.

Snubs, Sponge, and Buzzy would like to thank Timmy A., Titzi, and Snubs, the Boston bulldog, for their letters.

**Rules for Correspondence**

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

## Peter's Business Day

By CAROLYN HUTCHINGS

PETER'S business is playing. The little short-legged seersucker overall that he wears is his mother's good choice for his play suit. It is easily washed out and needs no ironing. He is 3½ years old, so, of course, he has learned a great deal about this business.

But before he starts out in the morning his mother usually needs a little help—and she has always appreciated Peter's help a great deal. He likes to empty waste baskets and help light the papers in the burner for a bonfire. He washes well-soaked pots and pans easily. Some mornings there are a few peas to shell, or beans or rhubarb to cut up with the kitchen scissors.

Peter's playroom is in the backyard in the summer time. It has been made a very interesting place. In one shady corner is his workbench. Peter's father has made him a very nice workbench from some wood and boxes that they found in the garage. The box he used was two, by two, by four feet. When the legs were nailed into place on the outside at each of the four corners, it was just the right height for Peter. Extra boards were put on the top for strength and these extended out about an inch on three sides.

**Peter as Painter**

It had taken three mornings and a little of his mother's help to get the pretty soft green enamel with which he had painted it into even the fartnest corners. Peter was a fairly experienced painter, for he had colored most of his plain wooden blocks with his poster paints. His mother had got him a little rubberized apron at the department store, and as it covered almost all of him, they didn't need to worry about stray strokes.

The vise, which held wood for Peter to saw, was fastened to the top on the left side. His saw was kept inside the box where there was plenty of room for all his tools. The saw was almost as large as his daddy's and with a little help from his mother he soon learned to use it very well. One of his tools that Peter liked best was a drill—the one his daddy called a breast drill. There were large-headed nails, a hammer, different-sized pieces of thin, soft pine boards, and round wooden disks to be used for wheels or steering gear. So you see Peter was often busy at his workbench.

In the corner behind the garage, where it is shady in the morning, there is some soft soil for making mud pies. A little way off is the tub that Peter fills from the hose—usually the first thing every morning. He needs a good deal of water for lakes, or cement, or pies, or "pouring." For this last he has quite an assortment of bottles and tins. A funnel, a strainer, an old teapot, a piece of pipe, and a can with nail holes in the bottom of it are the most interesting. The tub makes a good place to splash in on hot days and he always likes to help tip it over on the flowers when he finishes with it.

About 15 minutes before his noon meal, Peter's mother calls him in for a cool drink. Then he has plenty of time to wash and dry his hands and face. After his lunch there is usually time for a story or some of the poems he likes so well.

**Peter's Sand Pile**

Peter's sand pile is in the afternoon shade and here he uses a dump truck, tiny cars, a miniature scoop shovel, besides spoons and a coarse sieve.

Of course, every day can't be sunny, and Peter likes the rainy ones, too, for then his mother gets down the toys she has put away since warm weather has made the back yard the best place for play.

It is the day after the rainy day that has always been a little difficult for Peter and his mother, even with rubbers. But that was before he had accidentally found that a large flat box with one side knocked out makes a very good seat on the wet ground, and then the digging and building can go on just as usual.

New little visitors to Peter's play yard are always interested in some strong wooden boxes and a half-inch plank that are there, and it usually isn't long before there is a teeter-totter or a slide set up. Besides this, the boxes make good houses or dens.

The planning for all this has taken a good share of Peter's mother's time and thought, perhaps more than she has always felt she could spare. But she realizes that this is a valuable time for them both—perhaps the only time she will have to guide him, comparatively free from other influences. Peter must be busy, very busy, of course; but, most important of all he must be learning obedience, and that the business of kindly living comes first in all things.

## Is Pigs Pigs?

SOME time ago, there appeared an article in The Christian Science Monitor called "Pigs Is Pigs." It interested me very much as it brought to mind recollections of a little pig that I owned many years ago.

Someone gave me a little pig, whose mother would not own it, and I had to feed it on milk from a bottle until it could drink from a basin or pan. I had at the same time, two kittens and a puppy. You could not imagine a more happy or contented family. The kittens and puppy would lie on a stone flag in front of the kitchen door, and the pig would come and push them apart with his snout and lie down beside them. Soon all four would be sleeping in the sun.

My pig loved baths. There was a brook running past the house to which I would call him down to take a scrub. I say scrub, because I used to take a scrub-brush and wash him almost every day. Peter, as he was called, was just the "pink" of cleanliness, pink and white.

Like Mary's lamb, everywhere I went the pig was sure to go, though he did not follow me to school. In the summer-time, however, when different churches held services in the schoolhouse, about half a mile from where we lived, I sometimes attended, "complete with pig."

One Sunday afternoon I started out without him. I had left him asleep with his companions, in the sun, so I thought all was well. The service had begun, when there was a great commotion in the yard, and in scrambled Peter, squealing his way right up to me. Well, it almost broke up the service!—and I had to take him home. So it was the end of the service for me.

Another time, I started for the church in town about three miles away, with a horse and carriage. It was before there were cement roads, and the dust was up to the hubs in some places. I had gone about halfway on my journey, when I looked back, and between a tremendous squealing and the following cloud of dust, I perceived that Peter was on my track. Of course I had to stop and take him into the carriage, and then I had to turn back and take him home.

At last it was decided that he should go in the pen with the other pigs of his own age—some of his brothers and sisters. Do you think he would stay in the pen? No, indeed! Out he would hop at every opportunity. Another board was put on, but that made no difference. He had had his freedom too long to be confined, and many wonderful walks we took together in the fields and woods.

Although Peter weighed a little over 100 pounds while I weighed only about 85 pounds. I carried him about quite a lot. Even the men round the place seemed to have trouble in lifting him, but of course I had done so since he was a baby.

Peter's story is a true story, and I must say that he was as intelligent and as clean as any animal I have ever owned, and I have had about all the kinds that one could have about a farmhouse. K. V. T.

## Kupkins

Have you ever thought of cutting windows, doors, faces in paper drinking cups. It is fun to cut houses, people, all sorts of cutouts from paper cups, plates, and other paper things used at picnics. You may have a crawly circus from paper dishes, with pins for legs of animals.

And when you are washing the paper Kupkins, or Dishkins, for mother, it is a good plan to give them an apartment of their own. Shall we call it Rosy Rooms House?

Kupkins have but one ear that must be washed carefully. Platekins have large faces that need scrubbing. Bowlkins have oly-round bodies. And then there is Saucerkin who is a playmate of Kupkin. They are a jolly family.

And if you have a playhouse, try pasting pictures on paper plates to use as decorations to make it attractive.

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# The Home Forum

## These Also Sang

IT WOULD be easy to collect a wide variety of answers to the question: What is the most exacting job in the world? Many of us would be likely to say, just now, that the task of the President of the United States is about as time-consuming as the ordinary allowance of twenty-four hours to the day will admit. Others, of a more imaginative turn, would suggest that the cook who has to feed a hundred or so young men in one of our new forest-camps is at least as busy a person. Riveters catching red-hot bolts of iron in buckets two hundred feet above our heads seem to be fully occupied, and aviators encircling the globe in a week or less probably do not find time hanging idle on their hands, even when they do carry robots. The list might be indefinitely extended so as to include pearl-divers and mothers and rural postmen and horses that draw milk wagons and all that earnest hard-working kind, but just at present I am thinking of the responsibilities and the strenuous activities of a class which has been strangely neglected by the general public. I am thinking that certainly one of the most exacting jobs in the world is to be the successful wife of a poet.

She must succeed whether he does or not; and, indeed, if he does not, then it is all the more necessary that she should. Supposing, as sometimes happens, that he does not grow wealthy by the exercise of his talents, then she must be all the more prudent an administrator of whatever domestic funds there are. He may postpone his sonnet from day to day and even from week to week, but a similar postponement of his dinner would seem a different thing. He may write poetry which the world, in its obtuse ignorance, does not appreciate, in which case she must appreciate it all the more. He may even write poetry which the hasty and shallow world professes that it cannot find the slightest scintilla of sense in, but to her that same poetry of his must be as simple as Mother Goose. For, as Touchstone feelingly remarks: "If a man's wife cannot understand his verses, look you, it goes hard!"

But this is only a beginning. The things that a good steady conscientious poet's wife has to do in the course of a typical week would make a mere dictator with five portfolios, such as Il Duce, stand and stare. She has to pay all the bills—that she can. She has to turn away all book agents, realtors, vendors of radios and gramophones and refrigerators, gold mine promoters, people with manuscripts to be read and "frankly criticized," detesters of her husband's poetry, and—most of all—admirers of her husband's poetry. She has to type manuscripts unto seventy times seven, often doing over an otherwise perfect page because one comma has been misplaced. She has to answer the telephone, if any such noisy contrivance has been allowed in the house. She does the marketing, such as the latest quotations upon sonnets allow. She feeds the poet. She mends his shirts. When he is to appear in public of an evening, she lays out his evening dress, so that he may leap into it at one bound as a fire-horse leaps into his harness when he has important engagements elsewhere. She does not play on the piano very much when the poet is in the house, partly because it makes a noise and partly because poets prefer to hear themselves play. She does not go in very much for the vociferously conversational type of feminine company. She prefers quiet women. One of the reasons for this may be that the poet prefers them, too.

* * *

The more arduous duties of the poet's wife, however, are the literary ones. She has to find topics for verses—and, considering what a large number of poets there are and what a long time they have been at work, it seems to be increasingly difficult to find topics that have not been, as it were, squeezed dry. Occasionally she serves as a topic herself—but not because she suggests it. She has to admire all of her husband's verses, and the last thing that he has written must always seem to her the best. In one way or another she manages to give an effect of crescendo to her acclaim, although she may often wish that she had commenced her encomiums years ago, in a somewhat more moderate tone. Whatever happens, the poet must be made to feel that he is writing better verses this year than he did last, or else—well, or else he will not write any. And then of course she must not display too keen an interest in the work of rival poets—even when they do seem really rather good, in their way; she must advertise quietly but judiciously, and she must at all times act in the public eye as the poet thinks a poet's wife ought to do. This dressing of the shop-window, so to speak, is of the highest importance; for the poet himself is too absorbed in the difficult task of making poems to act or dress or look the part. A poet is doing about all that can be asked of him in writing poetry, and there is one person who knows this—namely his wife. Therefore, she does all the rest. And while she does it she must sing, in some sense of the word, or else he will not.

For my part, I refuse to be either sentimental or jocose over her situation. To say that she is not duly appreciated is to forget that poets are appreciators by profession if not by definition. Poets are at least as capable as other men of seeing that there is no question here of greater and less; they are at least as shrewd as others in their criticism of the world's coarse valuations; and they may be depended upon to see that the relation of poet and poet's wife is a partnership in which neither member "sleeps." It is a partnership for which only the best of women are fit, and one which tries poets, too, by a most exacting test.

* * *

John Milton, for example, did not do very well. We hear little of the two Mrs. Miltons, although one of them was somewhat tardily honored by the title "my late-espoused saint." The phrase is a little cool. And how little we know of Mrs. Shakespeare, who remained in Stratford, so far as we can tell, through all those wonderful twenty years, and had no part or lot in Gentle Will's climb to glory of which we are aware. Was that her fault or his? Mrs. Virgil, Mrs. Horace, Mrs. Sophocles did not exist, any more than Mrs. Keats. (Fanny Brawne, one feels quite sure, would never have "made the grade.") But of Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley we hear and know a great deal. She misses genius by the narrowest margin. Strong and tender she was, brilliant and gentle, wise and witty all at once, and one of the greatest of wives for one of the greatest of poets. What a good and honest editor she was, among other things, of her husband's work, allowing him to appear as he was, without any of the pseudo-genteel deletions that have recently been brought home to Mrs. Hawthorne, or any of the anxieties of Mrs. Tolstoy that her husband should appear conventional.

Of Mrs. Wordsworth it is always to be remembered that she wrote the last stanza of "Daffodils," and also that she copied the eight thousand lines of "The Prelude" from end to end, but her splendor is a little dimmed by that of the poet's sister, Dorothy, that morning and evening star. How beautifully named she was—Gift of God! And how she fulfilled the name! She missed genius not at all, but had a finer vein of it than her brother as well as deeper wisdom and stancher faith. She deserved his many words of praise, as Mrs. Wordsworth deserved the poem written in her honor which all the world now knows.

Fine as this poem is, it hardly stands on the level that Robert Louis Stevenson attained when he wrote his glowing lines to his wife—"fire-true and blade straight." R. L. S. was one who knew about such things, and knew how to say them. He understood how a poet's wife may serve as a paper-weight in a high wind, as a balance-wheel, as a buffer, as an inspiration, and as the best of comrades. One feels that it must have been hard work being his wife, and yet well worth the effort.

To them all, let us hope, the effort has seemed worth while—yes, even to Mrs. Browning, who added to her responsibilities as the wife of a poet the further task of being one herself. Surely it is something to be the first audience of "Prometheus Unbound," and to know that one has written it almost as truly as though one had held the pen. Wives make the best audiences. With them a poet's fame begins—and with them, too, it often ends.

ODELL SHEPARD.

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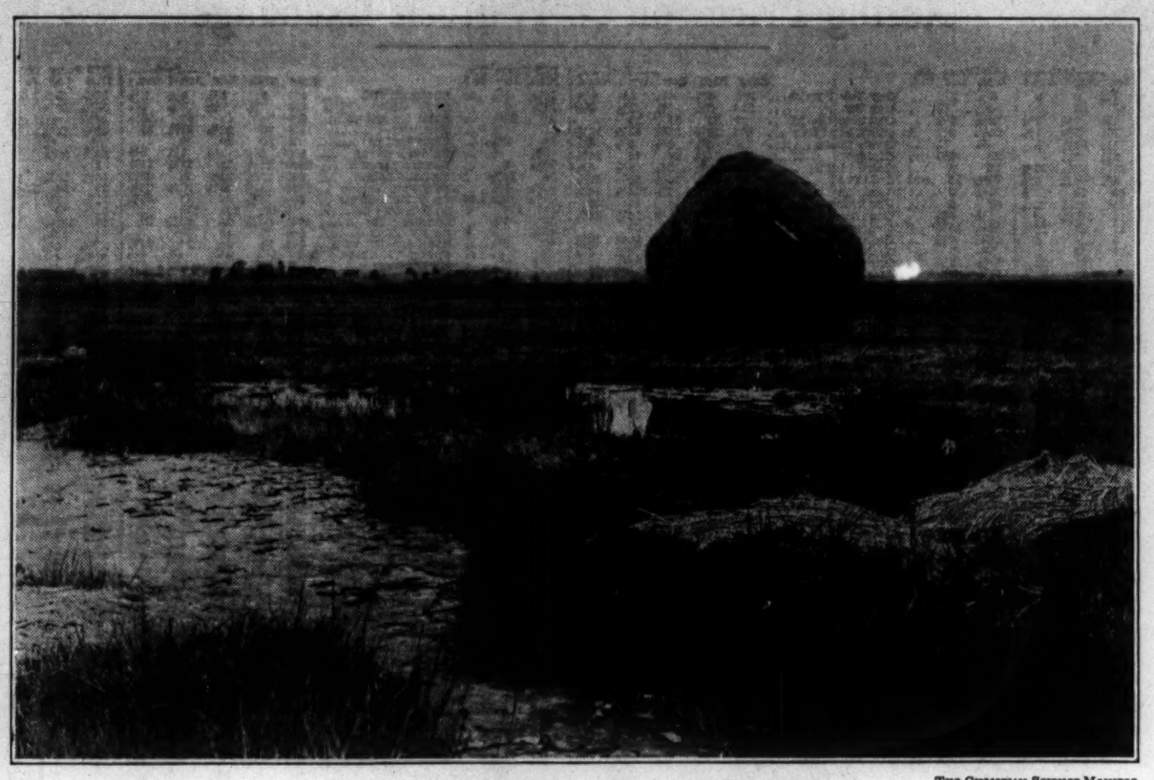

*Salt Marshes of the New England Coast*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

## Lotus Blooms in August

In the Egyptian Room of the British Museum there are, or were, some preserved lotus blooms.

I saw them once when I was a child. My big brother took me there on an August day during my school holidays. Naturally, like everyone who goes to the Museum, I thought it wonderful; but, curiously enough, the deepest impression was made by the lotuses.

As we moved from case to case, looking at the various specimens of historical or artistic interest, my eyes suddenly fell on those dry tuliplike flowers. I walked slowly round the glass case in which they were inclosed, noting the shape and color of the blossoms.

At last I asked in an awed voice, "Are those really lotuses?"

"Yes," replied my brother, adding "Preserved, of course."

I was a little disappointed that they were not as I had expected—pink—but a queer grayish color. That, it was explained to me, was due to the fact of not being able to preserve the coloring matter, although the blooms could be kept intact.

I could understand that, and remained silent for some moments, as if by speaking I might cause the flowers themselves to shatter into fragments.

Turning away, rather sadly, I said: "Can't I ever see any as they grow? Don't florists have them?"

Looking up at my brother, I noticed he was watching me with understanding.

"Not in England," he replied. "Perhaps some day you will see them in a tropical country."

"I'm sure to," I nodded, "because I'm going to travel all over the world when I grow up."

* * *

The rest of that hot August day, and for weeks afterwards, I could think of little else but the lotuses and of how one day I intended seeing them in their natural colors. After a time, I thought less about them, but always, when anyone mentioned the British Museum, I thought of my lotuses.

Some years later my brother and I were in Kashmir.

"By the way," he said one day, "there should be lotuses somewhere here. They bloom in August."

Hardly waiting to put on my topi, I ran down to the water's edge and climbed into the red and white curtained *shikara* which carried us on our journeyings over the lake. My brother followed, and the boatman, having been told of our desire to see the flowers, quickly paddled us out and over the water. There, between the Shalamar and Nagim Baghs, we found them. There, growing tall and graceful—lotuses. Lotuses as green buds; as tender green and pink-shaded buds, opening to brilliant crimson cup-shaped blossoms, their large petals soft, velvety and full of life. Overjoyed, I gazed at them.

"Shall we take some to preserve?"

"No." I replied firmly, "this is their perfect home. We must just keep the beauty of them in memory."

We paddled gently between the large round leaves, from which an occasional frog would leap with a plop into the water. As the kingfishers darted from the bulrushes the golden orioles flashed through the willows at sunset, as the green dragonflies poised on the lovely blooms, and the song of a nightingale trilled over the still lake, I thought again of the Museum lotuses. How could they retain their beauty away from the friendly creatures of the lake? And, watching the sunset fade and the purple shadows deepen, the snowy Himalayas shine silver in the rising moonlight, the stars, the hills, the trees, I leaned back satisfied. I had seen the lotus bloom.

A. P.

## *A Green Wave*

Between the salt sea-sand before
And all the flowing gulls behind,
Half lifted by the rising wind,
Half eager for the ungained shore,
A great green wave of shining light
Sweeps onward crowned with dazzling white:

Above, the east wind shreds the sky
With plumes from the grey clouds that fly.

—WILLIAM SHARP. Poems.

## *On the Salt Marshes*

On the Salt Marshes
Rushes all bend
Wind-swept, and driven one way,
Ceaseless their husky dry music they send
Whispering over the bay.

Gulls winging slowly,
Seaward their flight,
Silvered the sky line afar;
Soon will the twilight give way to the night,
Glimmers the light of a star.

On the Salt Marshes
Silent and lone—
Hushed is the close of the day.

IDA F. SAWYER.

## In Spite of Those Unromantic Nannies

Inside the sweetbriar close a tent was sometimes pitched for us in summer. I do not know why it had been bought and it was the most wretchedly uncomfortable and stuffy form of shelter that could be devised, but naturally we felt its romance deeply. It was a round tent with a rickety wooden table on two legs encircling the center pole and it was our supreme joy to have tea in it and equally Nanny's supreme detestation. To her it must have meant stuffiness, table manners running riot, the carrying out of heavy trays, mess of milk and crumbs, overpowering breathless heat and deep discomfort, and now I think I would agree with Nanny. But to us then it was a glorious adventure.

One might easily be a Knight of the Round Table in his pavilion, or Saladin receiving Richard, or the Greeks before Troy and, the highly uncomfortable meal eaten, reclining on a rug in the atmosphere of the Black Hole of Calcutta among swarms of flies became Alexander's feast. Or, if we happened to be Cavaliers at the moment and the Roundheads were known to be approaching in force, what was easier than to slip out on one's stomach under the flaps of the tent, and reform rapidly in upright position, take them in the rear? We threw ourselves into the fray with all the more ardour when the Roundhead of the day happened to be our cousin, Rudyard Kipling, who lived at The Elms across the village green.

The three Kipling children, Josephine, Elsie and John, were about the same ages as our nursery three. Josephine, very fair-haired and blue-eyed, was my bosom friend, and though we both adored her father, the stronger bond of patriotism drew us all the more firmly together as Cavaliers against Cousin Ruddy's wholehearted impersonation of an Arch-Roundhead. For the purposes of Civil War I had assumed the name of Sir Alexander of the Lake and under this title I had sent a cartel of defiance to the Roundhead, but Alexander is a long word for seven years old and the Roundhead's answer to my challenge ended with the searing words: "And further, know that thou hast mis-spelled thine own miserable name, oh, Alexander." For months I went hot and pink with the memory of this rebuff.

The war between the Cavaliers and Roundheads raged furiously every year as long as the Kiplings were at Rothingdean, Josephine and I leading forlorn hopes against the Regicide and being perpetually discomfited by his superior guile, or by the odious way in which the Nannies would overlook the fact that we were really six feet high with flowing locks, a hat with feathers, and huge jack-boots, and order us indoors to wash our hands or have ignominious midday rest. How would *they* have liked it if they were plotting to deliver King Charles from Carisbrooke and *their* Nannies had suddenly pounced upon them with a "Get up off the ground now, Miss Angela, and come and lie down before lunch, and there's Lucy waiting for you, Miss Josephine, so put those sticks down, like a good girl and run along." Fools! Couldn't they see that these were no pea-sticks, but sword, dagger, and pistol, ready to flash out or be discharged in the service of the King?—ANGELA THIRKELL, in "Three Houses." (London: Oxford University Press.)

## ΑΡΜΟΝΙΑ ΔΙΑ ΤΗΣ ΔΙΑΝΟΗΤΙΚΗΣ ΑΝΑΚΑΙΝΙΣΕΩΣ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Ὁ Ἀπόστολος Παῦλος ἔγραψε, "Μεταμορφόνεσθε διὰ τῆς ἀνακαινίσεως τοῦ νοός σας." Τὸ κείμενον τοῦτο τῆς Βίβλου ἔχει ἀναγνωσθῆ ἐπὶ αἰῶνας, ὅμως, μέχρι τῆς ἐλεύσεως τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης συγκριτικῶς ὀλίγοι ἠννόησαν πῶς αἱ σκέψεις τοῦ ἀτόμου εἶχον νὰ κάμνουν μὲ τὴν παραγωγὴν τοῦ ἁρμονικοῦ βίου ἢ τοῦ ἀντιθέτου αὐτοῦ. Μὲ τὰς ὑλικὰς ἐφευρέσεις ἐπιφερούσας πολλὰς μεταβολὰς εἰς τὸν βιομηχανικὸν κόσμον, εἶναι καλὸν νὰ θεωρήσωμεν τὴν ἐξῆς ἐρώτησιν, "Ἔχει συμβαδίσῃ ἡ ἠθικὴ καὶ πνευματικὴ πρόοδος τῆς ἀνθρωπότητος μὲ τὴν ὑλικὴν πρόοδον, ἢ ὑπῆρξε περισσότερον ἀπὸ μίαν κλίσιν νὰ εἱμεθα εὐχαριστημένοι μὲ τὴν ὑλικότητα; Μία περιεσκεμμένη ἀνάλυσις θὰ ἀποκαλύψῃ τὸ παρὸν χάος τοῦ κόσμου νὰ εἶναι ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πλεῖστον ἀποτέλεσμα τῆς ἀπαθείας, ὅσον ἀφορᾷ τὰ πνευματικά.

Εἰς τὰς Παροιμίας λέγεται περὶ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ὅτι "Καθὼς φρονεῖ ἐν τῇ ψυχῇ αὐτοῦ, τοιοῦτος εἶναι." Εἶναι ἡ σκέψις ἥτις διαπλάσσει τοὺς βίους τῶν ἀτόμων, τὸν χαρακτῆρα τῶν κυβερνήσεων, τῷ ὄντι, τὴν πεῖραν ὁλοκλήρου τοῦ κόσμου. "Ἵνα δυνηθῶμεν νὰ προοδεύσωμεν ἐπιστημόνικῶς πρέπει νὰ μάθωμεν νὰ σκεπτώμεθα ὀρθῶς, διότι ἡ ὀρθὴ σκέψις διευθύνεται πρὸς ὀρθὰς ἀτομικὰς καὶ ἀθρόας καταστάσεις. Ἡ σκέψις πιθανὸν νὰ διέλθῃ μέσῳ πολλῶν περιστροφῶν, ἐνίοτε καθ' ἃ φαίνεται πηγαίνει πρὸς τὰ ὀπίσω, ἀλλὰ πάντοτε ἡ ἐπιρροὴ τοῦ καλοῦ ἐν τῇ ἀνθρωπίνῃ συνειδήσει τείνει νὰ ὠθῇ τὸ ἄτομον ἢ τὸν ὅμιλον πρὸς τὰ ἐμπρός· καὶ ἡ σκέψις προηγεῖται τῆς πράξεως καὶ χαλιναγωγεῖ αὐτήν.

Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη ὁδηγεῖ τὸν σπουδαστὴν εἰς ἀγνοτέραν καὶ πλέον ὑγιεινὴν σκέψιν, ἥτις ἐξωτερικεύεται εἰς ὑγιεστέρους καὶ εὐτυχεστέρους βίους. Ἡ Mary Baker Eddy γράφει ἐν "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μετὰ Κλειδὸς τῶν Γραφῶν, σ. 241), "Ἡ Βίβλος διδάσκει μετάλλασιν τοῦ σώματος διὰ τῆς ἀνακαινίσεως τοῦ Πνεύματος." Καθὼς ἡ μελέτη καὶ ἡ ἐφαρμογὴ τῶν ἀληθειῶν τῆς διδασκαλίας ταύτης φέρουν πρόοδον διὰ τῆς πείρας ἐν τῇ ἀποδείξει, ὁ σπουδαστὴς κατανοεῖ ὅτι ἀποκτᾷ μίαν ὀρθὴν ἀντίληψιν περὶ τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ τῆς δημιουργίας Αὐτοῦ, καὶ συναισθάνεται ἔν τινι μέτρῳ τὴν ἁρμονίαν τῆς πραγματικῆς ὑπάρξεως. Ὁ ἔνθερμος σπουδαστὴς μανθάνει ὄχι μόνον ὅτι διὰ τῆς προσευχῆς δύναται νὰ πλησιάσῃ τὸν Θεόν, ἀλλ' ὅτι εἰς τὴν πραγματικὴν του ἑαυτότητα συνυπάρχει μὲ τὸν Θεόν, ὅστις εἶναι τὸ ἄθροισμα καὶ ἡ οὐσία ἁπάσης τῆς ἁρμονίας. Τοιαύτη ἀφύπνισις ἐμπνέει τὴν σκέψιν μὲ ἐλπίδα, καὶ μὲ πεποίθησιν εἰς τὸν Θεόν, ἥτις ἐκδηλοῦται συχνάκις εἰς τὴν θεραπείαν ἀσυμφώνου τινὸς σωματικῆς καταστάσεως.

Ἐάν τις, ὅστις ἐφαίνετο νὰ ἐμποδίζεται ἀπὸ κανονικὴν δρᾶσιν ὑπὸ ἀσθενείας, μελετήσῃ ἀμερολήπτως τὴν Χριστιανικὴν Ἐπιστήμην, ἐφαρμόζων ὅτι μανθάνει, θὰ εὕρῃ τὸν ἑαυτόν του ὑφιστάμενον μίαν νοερὰν μεταμόρφωσιν εἰς τὴν ὁποίαν θὰ ἀποκριθῇ τὸ σῶμα τόσον φυσικῶς, ὅσον τὸ φυτὸν ἀποκρίνεται εἰς τὸν ἥλιον.

Εἰς ὅστις εἶχε χάσῃ τὸ θάρρος του ἕνεκεν τῶν ἀπατηλῶν ἐπιχειρημάτων τῶν ὑλικῶν αἰσθήσεων ὡδηγήθη νὰ ἐξετάσῃ τὴν Χριστιανικὴν Ἐπιστήμην. Ἐνῷ ἐζήτει εἰρήνην τοῦ νοός, ὄχι θεραπείαν φυσικῶν ἀσθενειῶν, εὗρεν, ἐν τούτοις, ὅτι καθὼς αἱ πρότεραι δοξασίαι περὶ Θεοῦ καὶ ἀνθρώπου ἀντεκατεστάθησαν ὑπὸ τῶν ἀληθειῶν τῆς πραγματικῆς ὑπάρξεως, πολλὰ ἐλαττώματα τοῦ χαρακτῆρος ἀπεμακρύνθησαν· καὶ πρὸς εὐχάριστον ἔκπληξίν του μία φυσικὴ ἀσθένεια ἥτις εἶχε διαγνωσθῇ ὡς κληρονομικὴ ἐξηφανίσθη.

Ἡ λειτουργία τῆς ἀνακαινίσεως εἰς τὸν ἀνθρώπινον νοῦν δυνατὸν νὰ ὁμοιωθῇ πρὸς τὴν ἐκκαθάρισιν λωρίδος τινὸς γῆς ἀπὸ τὰ ζιζάνια. Τὰ ζιζάνια τῆς ἐσφαλμένης σκέψεως δυνατὸν νὰ μὴ ἐκριζωθῶσιν ἀμέσως ἀπὸ τὴν ἀφυπνιζομένην σκέψιν, ἀλλὰ πᾶσα διαδοχικὴ προσπάθεια νὰ καλιεργήσωμεν νεωτέρας καὶ καλλιτέρας σκέψεις θὰ ἀποδειχθῇ ὅτι εἶναι βῆμα ἀδιακόπως πλησιέστερον εἰς τὸ τέρμα τῆς πνευματικῆς διανοήσεως. Δὲν εἶναι ἀρκετὸν νὰ εἶναί τις ἁπλῶς ἠθικὸς ἢ θρησκευτικός. Ὁ Παῦλος δὲν εἶπεν ὅτι τὸ νὰ εἶναι τις ἠθικῶς ἢ θρησκευτικῶς διατεθειμένος εἶναι καλόν· εἶπε "Τὸ . . . φρόνημα τοῦ Πνεύματος, ζωὴ καὶ εἰρήνη." Τὸ ἠθικὸν ἢ θρησκευτικὸν στοιχεῖον ἐν τῇ ἀνθρωπίνῃ σκέψει πρέπει νὰ ἀνυψωθῇ εἰς τὴν ἀληθῆ πνευματικότητα ἵνα τὸ ἄτομον λάβῃ πεῖραν τῆς "ἀνακαινίσεως τοῦ Πνεύματος" ἥτις εἶναι ἡ διάπτυξις τῶν σκέψεων τοῦ θείου Νοὸς εἰς τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην συνείδησιν. Καὶ ἡ "ἀνακαίνισις τοῦ Πνεύματος" δὲν ἀποτυγχάνει ποτὲ νὰ λυτρώνῃ ἐντελῶς.

Ἡ ἀνθρωπότης χρειάζεται νὰ ἀνακαινίσῃ τὴν πίστιν της· νὰ ἀποκτήσῃ μίαν ἀντίληψιν περὶ τῆς θείας Ἀγάπης. Ἡ Βίβλος διδάσκει ὅτι "ὁ Θεὸς εἶναι ἀγάπη." Ἡ θεία Ἀγάπη ὁδηγεῖ καὶ φρουρεῖ τὴν δεκτικὴν καρδίαν κατὰ τὴν ὁδόν της πρὸς τὴν οἰκοδομητικήν, ἀπολυτρωτικὴν σκέψιν, καὶ ἵνα τις ἀξιώσῃ τὴν προστασίαν τοῦ Θεοῦ εἰς πᾶσαν ὀρθὴν προσπάθειαν πρέπει νὰ μάθῃ ν' ἀγαπᾷ δικαίως. Ἀντανακλῶντες τὴν Ἀγάπην, δυνάμεθα νὰ χωρίσωμεν τὸ ψευδὲς ἀπὸ τὸ ἀληθές, τὸ κακὸν ἀπὸ τὸ καλόν· καὶ κάμνοντες οὕτω βλέπομεν ὅλους ὡς τέκνα τοῦ ἑνὸς Πατρός. Ὁποῖον μέρος πρέπει νὰ ἔχῃ ἡ ἀγάπη εἰς μίαν ἀνακαινισθεῖσαν ἀντίληψιν τῶν ζητημάτων τοῦ κόσμου! Ἡ Mrs. Eddy λέγει Science and Health (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία, σ. 454), "Ἡ Ἀγάπη ἐμπνέει, φωτίζει, ὁρίζει τὴν ὁδόν, καὶ ἡγεῖται αὐτῆς." Ἡ ἐξάσκησις τῆς ὀρθῆς ἀντιλήψεως περὶ Ἀγάπης δὲν σημαίνει παράβλεψιν τῆς πλάνης ἢ τῶν σφαλμάτων· σημαίνει προσοχὴν ἀπὸ τὴν ὑψίστην πνευματικὴν ἄποψιν, καὶ χειρισμὸν τῆς πλάνης τόσον εὐρύ, συμφώνως πρὸς τὸν θεῖον νόμον, ὥστε εἰς τὴν ἰδίαν ἡμῶν σκέψιν παύει νὰ φαίνηται νὰ ἐξεγείρῃ τινά. "Οταν ἡ ἀγάπη ἡμῶν εἶναι ἀμερόληπτος, ὅταν εἱμεθα πρόθυμοι νὰ συγχωρῶμεν καὶ λησμονῶμεν ἀδικίας, καὶ νὰ ὑπηρετῶμεν διὰ τὸ καλὸν πάντων, θὰ εἱμεθα ἕτοιμοι νὰ ἀρχίσωμεν ἐκ νέου, καὶ θὰ αἰσθανώμεθα περισσοτέραν ἀσφάλειαν· διότι εἰς τὸ ἀγαπᾶν δικαίως καὶ σοφῶς ὑπάρχει ἀσφάλεια δι' ὅλους.

Ὁ Θεῖος Νοῦς ἐκπέμπει τὰς ἰδέας Του συνοδευομένας μὲ διαπτυσσομένην νοημοσύνην καὶ δύναμιν, προμηθεύων οὕτω τὴν ἀκατάπαυστον ἀνακαίνισιν τῆς πνευματικῆς δράσεως μὲ τὴν ἀληθῆ αὐτῆς ἁρμονίαν.

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην γραμματολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

## Harmony Through Mental Renewal

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

THE Apostle Paul wrote, "Be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind." This text from the Bible has been read for centuries, yet until the advent of Christian Science comparatively few understood how the thoughts of the individual had to do with producing harmonious living or its opposite. With material inventions bringing about many changes in the industrial world, it is well to consider the question, "Has the moral and spiritual advancement of mankind kept pace with material progress, or has there been more than a tendency to be satisfied with materiality?" A thoughtful analysis will reveal the present world chaos to be largely the result of apathy regarding spiritual things.

In Proverbs it is said of a man that "as he thinketh in his heart, so is he." It is thought that molds the lives of individuals, the character of governments, indeed, the experience of the whole world. In order that we may progress scientifically we must learn to think righteously, for right thinking makes for right individual and collective conditions. Thought may go through many revolutions, sometimes apparently going backward, but always the influence of good in human consciousness tends to propel the individual or group forward; and thought precedes and controls action.

Christian Science guides the student into purer and more wholesome thinking, which is externalized in healthier and happier lives. Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 241), "The Bible teaches transformation of the body by the renewal of Spirit." As the study and application of the truths of this teaching bring progress through experience in demonstration, the student realizes that he is gaining a correct understanding of God and His creation, and he becomes conscious in some measure of the harmony of real existence. The earnest student learns not only that through prayer he may draw near to God, but that in his real selfhood he coexists with God, who is the sum and substance of all harmony. Such awakening inspires thought with hope, and with trust in God, which is often manifested in the healing of some discordant bodily condition.

If one who has seemed to be hindered from normal activity through ill-health will make an unbiased study of Christian Science, applying what he learns, he will find himself undergoing a mental metamorphosis to which the body will respond as naturally as the plant responds to the sunshine.

One who had become discouraged through the fallacious arguments of the material senses was led to investigate Christian Science. While seeking peace of mind, not healing of physical ills, he nevertheless found that as former beliefs about God and man were replaced with the truths of real being, many faults of disposition were eliminated; and to his glad surprise a physical ill which had been diagnosed as hereditary disappeared.

The process of renewal in the human mind may be likened to the clearing of a patch of weeds. The weeds of erroneous thinking may not be immediately eradicated from the awakening thought, but each successive effort to cultivate newer and better thoughts will prove to be a step continuously nearer the goal of spiritual-mindedness. It is not enough to be merely moral or religious. Paul did not say that to be morally or religiously minded is well; he said, "To be spiritually minded is life and peace." The moral or religious element in human thought must be exalted to true spirituality in order that the individual may experience "the renewal of Spirit," which is the unfolding of the thoughts of divine Mind to human consciousness. And "the renewal of Spirit" never stops short of complete redemption.

Humanity needs to renew its faith; to gain an understanding of divine Love. The Bible teaches that "God is love." Divine Love guides and guards the receptive heart on its road to constructive, redemptive thinking, and in order to claim God's protection in all right endeavor one must learn to love righteously. Reflecting Love, we can separate the false from the true, the evil from the good; and in so doing see all as children of the one Father. What a part love must have in a renewed understanding of world affairs! Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 454), "Love inspires, illumines, designates, and leads the way." Exercising a right understanding of Love does not mean overlooking error or mistakes; it means looking out from the highest spiritual viewpoint, and handling error so broadly, in accordance with divine law, that to our own thought it ceases to seem to animate anyone. When our loving is impartial, when we are willing to forgive and to forget wrongs, and to serve for the good of all, we shall be ready to begin anew, and shall feel more security; for in loving justly and wisely there is safety for all.

Divine Mind sends forth its ideas accompanied with unfolding intelligence and power, thus providing the ceaseless renewal of spiritual activity with its true harmony.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

## When the Summer Rested

Lying at full length inside the shadow of the oak, Bevis gazed up at the clouds, which were at an immense height, and drifted so slowly as to scarcely seem to move only he saw that they did because he had a fixed point in the edge of the oak boughs. So thin and delicate was the texture of the white sky-line above him that the threads scarcely hid the blue which the eye knew was behind and above it. It was warm without the pressure of heat, soft, luxurious; the summer, like them, reclined, resting in the fullness of the time.

The summer rested before it went on to autumn. Already the tips of the reeds were brown, the leaves of the birch were speckled, and some of the willows dropped yellow ovals on the water; the acorns were bulging in their cups, the haws showed among the hawthorn as their green turned red; there was a gloss on the blue sloes among the "wait-a-bit" blackthorns, red threads appeared in the moss of the canker-roses on the briers. A sense of rest, the rest not of weariness, but of full growth, was in the atmosphere; tree, plant, and grassy things had reached their fullness and strength.

The summer shadow lingered on the dial, the sun slowed his pace, pausing on his way, in the rich light the fruits filled. The earth had listened to the chorus of the birds, and as they ceased gave them their meed of berry, seed, and grain. There was no labor for them; their granaries were full. Ethereal gold floated about the hills, filling their hollows to the brim with haze. Like a grape the air was ripe and luscious, and to breathe it was a drowsy joy. For Circe had smoothed her garment and slumbered, and the very sun moved slow.—From "Bevis," by RICHARD JEFFERIES.

## *The Forest Lake*

How beautiful thou art, O deep, blue lake!
The gentle west wind hesitates to blow,
The timid lily only dares to break
Thy placid mirror with its flower of snow.

And here no anglers rude thy depth desire,
No boats upon thy water's peace intrude,
And like an anthem sung by nature's choir,
The forest murmurs through this solitude.

Wild roses strew the incense of the wood
And fragrant pines that gird thee, proud and high,
As if, like pillars of a church, they stood
To bear the dome of blue and cloudless sky.

Ah, once I knew a soul, so calm and grave,
Locked from the world with seals—the seals were seven—
Like thee, so lucid, deep, without a wave,
Created but, like thee, to mirror heaven.

—HEINRICH LEUTHOLD, in "A Harvest of German Verse," Selected and Translated by MARGARET MUNSTERBERG. (New York: Appleton.)

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# Financial: Market Quotations

## Narrow Changes Characterize A Listless Market

### Trading Activity Lowest Since 1933 Upswing Got Under Way

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (AP)—Dullness ruled in the security markets today as both bulls and bears apparently observed a momentary truce while covertly attempting to estimate the strength of each other's ammunition.

Trading activity in stocks was at the lowest ebb since the 1933 upswing got under way. The ticker tape stood still for minutes at a time and most board rooms were almost deserted except by a few sleepy-eyed and indifferent customers.

Prices, narrowly irregular in the earlier part of the session, showed slight variance in the late dealings. Leaders such as U. S. Steel, American Telephone, General Motors, Bethlehem Steel, American Can and Allied Chemical strayed but slightly from previous closing quotations.

Chrysler firmed a point while American Commercial Alcohol, Western Union, Consolidated Gas and U. S. Smelting were a trifle heavy.

Transfers approximated 750,000 shares.

Grains in the restricted Chicago market were narrow and listless. Cotton was a bit easier, and other commodities were mixed. Bonds were irregularly lower.

**Market Position Better**

While security prices generally were inclined to move uncertainly at times, financial observers pointed out that the technical condition of the market had been highly improved during the last week or so and that much of the recent overhanging liquidation has been eliminated without many unusually severe casualties.

The cooling down of the inflation talk is viewed as encouraging by most banking circles, although it still is a market factor.

Two of the important events this week will be publication of the Government's cotton report tomorrow and the unfilled tonnage figures of the U. S. Steel Corporation Thursday. It is expected that the cotton report may estimate the number of acres retired under the crop reduction scheme.

There are many guesses on the steel backlog. A moderate loss is seen by some observers, while others feel there may be a pleasant surprise in a small gain.

**Bonds Are Lower**

Resuming the irregularly heavy tone in effect at the premature closing of the market on Friday, bonds tended to drift lower today.

Many of the recent favorites in the secondary rail group met enough selling to lower quotations from fractions to a point. Some semi-speculative industrials yielded as much as 3 points under light offerings. Prime issues were generally firm.

Carrier loans under moderate pressure included Missouri Pacific 5½s, Pennsylvania 4½s, Canadian Pacific debentures, Chicago & North Western 4¾s, and Southern Railway 4s. Some obligations of the Baltimore & Ohio, Santa Fe, and New York Central absorbed selling readily and held close to the previous closing levels.

Utility bonds were mostly inactive although price levels were well maintained. Columbia Gas & Electric 5s improved a point, while North American 5s gained a small fraction. Industrial issues like Goodrich 6½s, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s, Texas Corporation 5s and American Smelting & Refining 5s showed losses ranging up to 2 points.

U. S. Governments were firm under quiet trading. Foreign loans were without feature apart from moderate strength in French Government issues.

## J. P. Morgan Signs The Recovery Code

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (AP)—J. P. Morgan & Co. announces that the firm had signed the blanket code, in accord with the fundamentals of the national industrial recovery campaign.

The Morgan firm was the first important private banking institution to take such action. Last week 14,000 banks, members of the American Bankers' Association, signed a modified agreement designed to allow for certain individual requirements of the banking business.

## Telephone Disconnections In July Lower Than 1932

NEW YORK, Aug. 7—New York Telephone Company's net loss of telephones during July was 20,402 stations, compared with 42,953 in the like month of 1932.

For the seven months to July 31 net loss was 120,177 stations, compared with 158,952 stations in the like months of 1932.

From the viewpoint of telephone development July is normally the poorest of the year, owing to the large amount of disconnections coincident with the vacation period.

## Canadian June Exports Total Equals $5,696,713

MONTREAL, Aug. 7—Value of newsprint exports from Canada during June, 1933, totaled $5,696,713, compared with $6,416,141 in May and with 57,377,790 in June, 1932, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Exports to the United States, principal Canadian market, were $4,561,331.

For the 12 months ended with June exports totaled $69,535,563, compared with $95,847,559 for the 12-month period ending June, 1932.

**Business Upturn Expected**

Some moderation in the tempo of business activity is already visible, says the United Business Service of Boston. Additional let-down in many lines is expected over the near term. It is pointed out that most firms have protected their estimated requirements for some time, and await increased buying from their customers before ordering again. Consequently declines in productive activity will not be surprising.

## Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

| 1933 High | 1933 Low | Div. in $ | | Sales | High | Low | Last | Aug. 4 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13¾ | 39 | | Adams Express | 2000 | 9¼ | 8⅞ | 9 | 9 |
| 71 | 39 | 5 | Adams Exp pf | | | | | |
| 12⅛ | 5½ | | Addressograph | 50 | 66 | 66 | 66 | |
| 11⅜ | 5¾ | 1.80 | Affiliated Prod | 200 | 7⅞ | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| 103¼ | 47½ | 3 | Air Reduction | 1500 | 97⅜ | 95½ | 95½ | 95 |
| 4 | | | Airway Elec App | 100 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| 31 | 11½ | .60 | Alaska-Juneau | 25000 | 24¼ | 23¾ | 23¾ | 23¾ |
| 8¼ | ⅞ | | Allephany Corp | 3000 | 5¼ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 5¼ |
| 21⅞ | 1 | | Allegh pf ww xxx | 200 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12¼ |
| 26 | 5 | | Alleghany Steel | 60 | 24¼ | 24¼ | 24¼ | 22¾ |
| 135 | 70⅝ | 6 | Allied Chem | 2000 | 118½ | 116 | 117⅝ | |
| 26¾ | 6 | | Allis Chalmers | 5100 | 17½ | 17 | 17 | 17½ |
| 9¾ | ⅝ | | Amal Leather | 200 | 6 | 6 | 6 | |
| 40 | 5 | | Amal Leather pf | 100 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| 41¾ | 18½ | 2 | Amerada | 500 | 32 | 31 | 31 | 33 |
| 35 | 7¼ | | Am Ag Ch Del | 100 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26¾ |
| 49¾ | 34 | 3 | Am Bank Note pf | 20 | 47¾ | 47¾ | 47¾ | |
| 16⅜ | 1 | | Am Bet Sugar | 900 | 14⅜ | 10¼ | 10½ | 10¾ |
| 97½ | 49½ | 4 | Am Can | 2400 | 85⅜ | 83⅜ | 83¾ | 84½ |
| 134 | 117 | 7 | Am Can pf | 800 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 131 |
| 39¾ | 6¼ | | Am Car & Fdry | 1000 | 25⅞ | 25 | 25 | 28½ |
| 7 | 1½ | | Arnold Constable | 200 | 4¾ | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¾ |
| 9½ | 2 | | Artloom Corp | 10 | 6 | 6 | 6 | |
| 5¼ | ¾ | | Asso Apparel Ind | 100 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 35½ | 6¾ | | Asso Oil | 20 | 32½ | 32 | 32 | |
| 80¼ | 34⅝ | | Atchison T&CP | 1500 | 57⅞ | 56 | 56 | 58 |
| 31⅞ | 12⅞ | 1 | Atl Refining | 3500 | 24½ | 23¼ | 23¼ | 24 |
| 18⅜ | 60 | 6 | Atlas Powder pf | 90 | 79 | 79 | 79 | 79 |
| 10½ | 1¼ | | Atlas Tack | 200 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 10 |
| 84¼ | 31¼ | 2 | Auburn Auto | 3500 | 53½ | 52¼ | 53¼ | 53½ |
| 16⅜ | 5½ | | Aviation Corp Del | 5200 | 10⅜ | 10⅛ | 10¼ | 10¼ |
| 23⅜ | 3⅛ | | Am Metal | 2400 | 17½ | 16⅜ | 17⅜ | 17 |
| 9 | 4 | | Am Power & Lt | 2500 | 12¼ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 12¼ |
| 35 | 9 | 1¼ | Am P&L 5% pf | 100 | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ | |
| 19 | 4⅜ | | Am Radiator | 4300 | 14½ | 14 | 14¼ | 14½ |
| 31⅞ | 5¾ | | Am Rolling Mill | 7500 | 20½ | 19¾ | 20¼ | 20¾ |
| 47⅜ | 20⅛ | 3 | Am Safety Razor | 100 | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ | |
| 4½ | 1 | | Am Ship & Com | 1400 | 2¾ | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| 36¾ | 11⅜ | 2 | Am Shipbuilding | 100 | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ | 28¾ |
| 42½ | 16¾ | | Am Smelt & Ref | 6400 | 33⅜ | 32¾ | 32¾ | 33 |
| 85 | 31 | | Am Smelt & R pf | 200 | 71 | 71 | 71 | |
| 21 | 4⅜ | | Am Steel Fdries | | | | | |
| 88 | 37⅜ | 2 | Am SteelF pf | 20 | 75 | 75 | 75 | |
| 47⅞ | 13⅜ | | Am Sugar Ref | 300 | 46 | 45½ | 45¾ | |
| 80 | 35 | 9 | Am Tel & Tel | 1800 | 57½ | 55 | 55 | 57½ |
| 90 | 41 | .60 | Am Tob "B" | 4900 | 123¾ | 122¾ | 123¾ | 123¾ |
| 17 | 7¾ | 1 | Am WW&E ct | 1400 | 27½ | 27 | 27 | 28¾ |
| 61⅞ | 22⅝ | | Am Woolen | 200 | 24 | 22 | 22 | 23 |
| 14¼ | 3 | | Am Woolen pf | 100 | 113¾ | 113¾ | 113¾ | 113¾ |
| 22⅞ | 5 | | Am Writ Pap pf | 10 | 73 | 45½ | 45½ | 46½ |
| 39¾ | 4⅛ | | Anaconda Cop | 12100 | 16⅜ | 16 | 16⅛ | 15¾ |
| 39¾ | 8¼ | .60 | Anaconda Wire | 200 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 90 | 41 | 7 | Anchor Cap | 200 | 24½ | 24 | 24½ | 24 |
| 7 | 2¾ | | Armour Del pf | 200 | 84 | 84 | 84 | 83¼ |
| 15 | 7 | | Armour Ill A | 4200 | 5½ | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ |
| 93 | 7 | | Armour Ill pf | 2900 | 34½ | 33¾ | 34¼ | 34 |
| 89⅞ | 13 | | Am Chain | 800 | 64¾ | 63 | 64¼ | 64¾ |
| 105 | 105 | 6 | Am Com Alcohol | 100 | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ | |
| 19⅝ | 3⅞ | | Am Express | 20000 | 47¾ | 45½ | 45⅞ | 47 |
| 44⅞ | 7¼ | | Am & For Pow | 2000 | 105 | 105 | 105 | |
| 21½ | 7¼ | | Am & For Pow pf | 4100 | 11 | 10¾ | 10¾ | 11½ |
| 52½ | 13⅜ | 1 | Am Hawaiian | 500 | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ | 23¾ |
| 17½ | 3¾ | | Am Hide & L pf | 200 | 14¾ | 14 | 14 | 14¾ |
| 15⅛ | 4¼ | | Am Ice | 200 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 37¾ |
| 3½ | ¼ | | Am International | 2000 | 12⅜ | 11½ | 11½ | 12 |
| | | | Am La France | 100 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 1⅝ |

| 1933 High | 1933 Low | Div. in $ | | Sales | High | Low | Last | Aug. 4 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8¼ | 2 | | Gen Pub Service | 200 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| 4¾ | ⅜ | | Gen Realty | 300 | 3½ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ |
| 38½ | 9⅜ | | Gen Steel Cas pf | 300 | 3½ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2½ |
| 20¼ | 9¾ | 1 | Gillette Saf Raz | 30 | 30 | | 30 | |
| 7⅝ | ¾ | | Gimbel Bros | 800 | 13½ | 13¾ | 13½ | 13½ |
| 20 | 3¾ | | Glidden | 200 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ |
| 16 | 3 | | Gobel (Adolf) | 500 | 14½ | 14 | 14 | 14½ |
| 27⅜ | 12 | 1.20 | Gold Dust | 3500 | 9⅜ | 8⅞ | 9⅛ | 8⅞ |
| 21½ | 3 | | Goodrich | 700 | 30⅞ | 30⅝ | 30⅞ | 31⅝ |
| 83 | 9 | | Goodrich pf | 3900 | 14¾ | 13⅞ | 14¼ | 14⅜ |
| 47½ | 9¼ | | Goodyear | 200 | 41 | 40 | 40 | 41 |
| 80¼ | 27⅞ | 2 | Goodrear 1pf | 1800 | 35½ | 34½ | 35⅛ | 35¾ |
| 17½ | 7¾ | | Gotham Silk Hos | 300 | 68½ | 68 | 68 | |
| 5⅝ | 1 | | Graham Paige | 600 | 10½ | 10½ | 10⅝ | 10½ |
| 15⅜ | 3¾ | | Granby | 200 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | 3¾ |
| 10⅝ | 3¾ | | Grand Union | 200 | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 11 |
| 36⅜ | 15⅜ | 1 | Grant (WT) | 1900 | 8¾ | 8¼ | 8¼ | |
| 33¾ | 4⅜ | | Great Nor pf | 300 | 29½ | 29¼ | 29¼ | |
| 16⅜ | 8¼ | | Great Nor Ore | 800 | 25⅞ | 24½ | 24½ | 25⅛ |
| 10¾ | 4 | | Great West Sug | 200 | 12⅝ | 11⅜ | 11⅝ | 12⅛ |
| 107⅞ | 72½ | 7 | Great W Sug pf | 1400 | 31 | 30½ | 30½ | 30⅝ |
| 4⅜ | ⅞ | | Grigsby-Grunow | 50 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | 10¾ |
| 37½ | 5 | | Guantanamo Sug | 1800 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| | | | Guan Sug pf | 30 | 105 | 105 | 105 | |

—H—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9½ | 1¼ | | Hahn Dept Sto | 100 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 6 |
| 38½ | 9 | | Hahn D S pf | 200 | 27 | 25 | 25 | |
| 10½ | 3½ | | Hall Printing | 100 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 83¼ | 45⅞ | 7 | Hanna (MA) pf | 10 | 80½ | 80½ | 80½ | |
| 25½ | 6¼ | | Harbison Walker | 200 | 19 | 18½ | 18½ | 80½ |
| 90 | 48 | 6 | Harbison W pf | 10 | 92 | 92 | 92 | |
| 85⅞ | 65 | 3½ | Hazel-Atlas | 100 | 15 | 15 | 15 | |
| 62 | 15 | 1½ | Hercules Powder | 1400 | 78¼ | 76⅝ | 78 | 76½ |
| 72 | 35½ | 3 | Hershey Choc | 200 | 45 | 42 | 45 | |
| 10½ | 3½ | | Holland Furnace | 100 | 58 | 58 | 58 | |
| 275 | 145 | 10† | Homestake Min | 600 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | |
| 1 | 1 | | Houdaille Her B | 100 | 215 | 215 | 215 | 230½ |
| 51¼ | 42¾ | 4.20 | Household Fin pf | 400 | 49 | 47½ | 47¾ | 48 |
| 38 | 8½ | | Houston Oil | 100 | 47¼ | 47¼ | 47¼ | |
| 7⅝ | 1½ | | Houston Oil new | 800 | 25 | 23½ | 23½ | |
| 19 | 6½ | | Hudson & Man | 1400 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | 8¼ |
| 16¾ | 3 | | Hudson Motor | 100 | 11 | 11 | 11 | |
| 7¾ | 1⅜ | | Hupp Motors | 6100 | 10⅞ | 10½ | 10½ | 10⅝ |

—I—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 50¾ | 8½ | | Ill Central | 700 | 38½ | 37 | 37½ | 38¼ |
| 82½ | 24 | 3 | Indus Rayon | 300 | 63½ | 62¼ | 62¾ | 63 |
| 46⅞ | 10½ | 1½ | Ingersoll-Rand | 100 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 58 |
| 9½ | 2 | .15 | Inland Steel | 100 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32¾ |
| 10¼ | 4½ | | Inspiration Coo | 200 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | |
| 12 | 2½ | | Interboro Rap T | 100 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| 12 | 2½ | .20 | Interlake Iron | 200 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | |
| 40 | 21 | | Int Carriers | 100 | 32 | 32 | 32 | |
| 46 | 13⅜ | .60 | Int Cement | 400 | 31 | 30¼ | 31 | 31½ |
| 13⅞ | 2½ | | Int Harvester | 1100 | 34 | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ |
| 22 | 6¾ | | Int Hydroelec | 300 | 14¾ | 13⅞ | 14¼ | 14⅜ |
| 21⅜ | 2½ | | Int Mere Marine | 100 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| 10 | 2½ | | Int Nickel | 10100 | 18¼ | 17⅝ | 17⅞ | 18¼ |
| 4 | 1 | | Int Paper 7% pf | 300 | 68½ | 68 | 68 | |
| 22½ | 2 | | Int Pap&Pow A | 200 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 19⅞ | 4¼ | | Int Pap&Pow C | 500 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 56⅜ | 24⅞ | 2 | Int Pap&P pf | 300 | 25 | 23½ | 23½ | 25⅜ |
| 56⅜ | 9¾ | | Int Rys C A pf | 100 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 13½ |
| 71⅞ | 24½ | | Int Shoe | 10 | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ | |
| 21¾ | 5¼ | | Int Silver | 200 | 46 | 45 | 45½ | 45½ |
| 40⅜ | 12 | | Int Silver pf | 100 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 36 |
| | | | Int Tel & Tel | 20 | 59 | 58¼ | 58¼ | |
| | | | Int'sta DS pf | 2700 | 14⅝ | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14½ |
| | | | — — | 10 | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ | |
| 60⅜ | 12¼ | | ohns Manville | 1000 | 44 | 43 | 43 | 44 |

—K—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9⅜ | 2⅜ | | Kaufmann D St | 100 | 8 | 8 | 8 | |
| 19½ | 6⅛ | | Kayser (J) & Co | 100 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8¼ |
| 6 | 1 | | Kelly-Springfield | 100 | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ | |
| 11½ | 6 | | Kelly-Sp 6½ pf | 100 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| 13½ | 3½ | | Kelvinator Corp | 300 | 22 | 21 | 21 | 23 |
| 25⅞ | 7⅜ | | Kennecott Corp | 2500 | 10¼ | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 16⅜ | 5½ | | Kresge | 2100 | 19½ | 18⅞ | 19 | 19¼ |
| 35⅜ | 14½ | 1 | Kroger Gros & B | 400 | 26¼ | 25 | 25¾ | 25⅞ |

—L—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12⅜ | 3¾ | | Lee Rubber | | | | | |
| 12 | 2½ | | Lehigh V Coal pf | 100 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | |
| 37⅜ | 8¾ | | Lehigh Val RR | | 100 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 79⅜ | 37½ | 2.40 | Lehman Corp | 200 | 18¾ | 18⅛ | 18⅜ | 19 |
| 21½ | 8⅛ | 1½ | Libbey-Owens-F N. | 2600 | 68 | 66¼ | 66¼ | 68 |
| 50 | 10¼ | | Lily Tulip Cup | 2600 | 26¾ | 25 | 25 | 26 |
| 32⅜ | 8½ | 1 | Liquid Carbonia | 600 | 17½ | 16½ | 17½ | |
| 21¾ | 13¾ | | Loew's Inc | 400 | 32¾ | 31½ | 32 | 32¼ |
| 126 | 113½ | 7 | Loft Inc | 4800 | 26¼ | 25½ | 25¾ | 26½ |
| 25¾ | 13⅞ | 1¾ | Loose-Wiles pf | 100 | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | 3 |
| 4 | ⅝ | | Louisville G&E A | 10 | 118½ | 118½ | 118½ | |
| | | | Louisiana OR pf | 100 | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ | 20 |

—M—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 47⅜ | 21 | | McCrory Stores | 200 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| 21 | 2½ | | McCrory 1st | 100 | 10 | 10 | 10 | |
| 37⅜ | 18 | 1¾ | McIntyre Porcu | 500 | 33½ | 32 | 32½ | 32½ |
| 22⅞ | 2½ | | McLellan Stores | 300 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| 65¾ | 24½ | 2 | McLellan Sto pf | 40 | 14 | 14 | 14 | |
| 19⅜ | 5¾ | | Macy (RH) & Co | 400 | 51½ | 51 | 51 | 51¼ |
| 7⅜ | ⅞ | | Magma Copper | 100 | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | 14¾ | 14¾ |
| 11½ | 5¼ | .40 | Mallinson | 100 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 1¾ | ⅝ | | Marine Mid | 400 | 9⅛ | 8⅞ | 9⅛ | 9 |
| 38¾ | 14 | 1.50 | Market St Py | 100 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | |
| 32 | 9¾ | 1 | Marshall Field | 200 | 13½ | 13 | 13 | 13⅜ |
| 9¾ | 1¾ | | Mathieson Alkali | 200 | 32¾ | 31 | 31¾ | 31½ |
| 3 | ¾ | | May Dept Stores | 300 | 25 | 24½ | 25 | 25 |
| 4¼ | 3¼ | | Miami Copper | 200 | 6 | 6 | 6 | |
| 2½ | 1¼ | | Mid-Cont Pet | 400 | 11½ | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ |
| 22⅞ | 5¾ | | Midland Steel | 100 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13½ |
| 9⅝ | ¾ | | Min Moline | 300 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3½ |
| 17⅞ | 5¾ | | Minn & StL | 100 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | |
| 40¾ | 6 | | Mo Kan & Tex | 300 | 11½ | 11¼ | 11½ | 11¾ |
| 3 | ¾ | | Mo K&T pf | 400 | 25⅛ | 25 | 25 | 26 |
| 28⅝ | 8⅜ | | Mo Pacific pf | 200 | 8¾ | 8½ | 8⅝ | 8½ |
| 38⅞ | 20⅛ | 2.50 | Mohawk Carpet | 200 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| 13⅞ | 2½ | | Monigom Ward | 1000 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | 15 |
| 43¼ | 11¾ | | Mother Lode | 300 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 73⅞ | 11¾ | | Motor Met Gauge | 800 | 3⅞ | 3½ | 3½ | 3¾ |
| 11⅜ | 1½ | | Motor Products | 200 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21½ |
| 11⅜ | 1½ | | Motor Wheel | 200 | 9¼ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9¼ |
| | | | Mullins Mfg | 800 | 8½ | 8 | 8¼ | 7⅜ |
| | | | Murray Body | | | | | |

—N—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | 11½ | 1 | Nash Motors | 1000 | 19¼ | 18½ | 19⅜ | 19¼ |
| 7¾ | 1¼ | | Nat Acme | 200 | 5½ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | |
| 140 | 118 | 2.80 | Nat Biscuit | 1300 | 53¼ | 52 | 53 | 54 |
| 23⅜ | 5¼ | 7 | Nat Biscuit pf | 100 | 140 | 140 | 140 | |
| 9½ | 2 | 1.20 | Nat Cash Reg | 200 | 17 | 16¾ | 17 | 17 |
| 2½ | 1 | | Nat Dairy Prod | 800 | 20 | 19½ | 20 | 20 |
| 20½ | 6¾ | 1 | Nat Dept Stores | 400 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | |
| 1 | ⅛ | | Nat Pow & Li | 1500 | 15 | 14½ | 15 | 14¾ |
| 55½ | 15 | 1 | Nat Rys Mex 2pf | 400 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 28⅝ | 4 | | Nat Steel | 1700 | 39¾ | 39 | 39½ | 39½ |
| 8½ | 1¼ | | Nat Supply | 300 | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ |
| 11⅜ | 6¾ | .60 | Nat Surety | 200 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 11¾ | 3¾ | | Nat Tea Co | 1000 | 23½ | 22 | 23½ | 23½ |
| 58½ | 14 | | Newport Indus | 300 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ |
| 34⅛ | 21⅜ | | NY Central | 5300 | 42 | 40½ | 41¾ | 42 |
| 11⅞ | 4½ | | NY C & StL pf | 300 | 35¼ | 35¼ | 35¼ | 35⅝ |
| 23⅜ | 8½ | | NY Dock | 500 | 27¾ | 27½ | 27½ | 28 |
| 38⅞ | 20½ | 2.50 | NY Investors | 120 | 6¾ | 6¼ | 6¼ | |
| 1 | ⅝ | | NY N H & H | 1100 | 11¼ | 11 | 11 | |
| 56 | 18 | | NY NH & H pf | 800 | 24½ | 23½ | 24½ | 25½ |
| 3 | 1⅛ | | NY Ont & W | 1000 | 11¾ | 11½ | 11½ | |
| 3 | ⅝ | | NY Rys pf | 500 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 21⅜ | 13¾ | .40 | NY Shipbldg | 1800 | 21½ | 19¾ | 20½ | 20½ |
| 10 | 6 | | NY Steam 6% | 10 | 100 | 100 | 100 | |
| 37 | 17¾ | .50b | Norandа M | 1000 | 161 | 161 | 161 | 31¾ |
| 177 | 111½ | 8 | Norfolk & West | 100 | 84 | 84 | 84 | |
| 85 | 71 | 4 | Norfolk & W pf | 2300 | 243¾ | 24 | 24 | 24¾ |
| 38½ | 18¼ | 8a | North American | 1300 | 6 | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ |
| 9 | 4 | | No Am Aviation | 2500 | 24¾ | 24¼ | 24½ | 24 |
| 34⅞ | 9⅝ | | Northern Pacific | 600 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | |
| 5⅞ | 1½ | | Norwalk Tire | | | | | |

—O—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17⅝ | 4¾ | | Ohio Oil | 300 | 11½ | 11 | 11 | 11¾ |
| 30⅜ | 9¼ | | Olivir F E ppf | 200 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 19 |
| 83⅛ | 13¾ | | Omnibus | 1300 | 5½ | 5¼ | 5¼ | |
| 95⅛ | 10¼ | .60 | Otis Elevator | 300 | 17 | 16¾ | 16¾ | 17½ |
| 10⅜ | 93⅛ | 6 | Otis Steel pf | 200 | 10 | 10 | 10 | |
| 96⅜ | 31½ | 2 | Owens Ill Glass | 2000 | 78⅞ | 77⅛ | 78 | 75¼ |

—P—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | 1 | | Pacific Coast | 10 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | |
| 31½ | 20 | 2 | Pacific Gas&El | 300 | 26 | 25¾ | 25¾ | 26⅜ |
| 43⅜ | 25¼ | 3 | Pac Lighting | 500 | 30 | 30 | 30 | |
| 20 | 6 | | Pacific Mills | 200 | 23½ | 23¼ | 23½ | |
| 6⅞ | 1¾ | | Packard Motor | 1200 | 5 | 4¾ | 5 | 4⅞ |
| 3 | ⅜ | | Panhandle P & R | 400 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | |
| 2½ | 1 | | Paramnt Pub ctf | 500 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 3 | ¾ | | Parmalee Trans | 200 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 2 | 2 |
| 4¼ | 3¼ | | Park Utah | 300 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 2½ | 1¼ | | Pathe Exchange | 100 | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1½ | |
| 22⅞ | 5¾ | | Patino Mines | 700 | 16¾ | 16¼ | 16½ | 16¾ |
| 9⅝ | ¾ | | Peerless Motor | 400 | 5 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 5⅛ |
| 57⅞ | 25½ | 2 | Penick & Ford | 200 | 53 | 53 | 53 | |
| 9½ | ¾ | | Penn Coal&Coke | 200 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| 47⅝ | 19¼ | 1.20 | Penn Dixie Cem | 300 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | 7 |
| 42¼ | 13¾ | .50† | Pennsylvania RR | 2300 | 34⅝ | 33¾ | 33¾ | 34⅜ |
| 78 | 41¾ | 4 | Peoples GasLt&C | 500 | 55 | 53¾ | 53¾ | |
| 77 | 31½ | | Pere Marquette | 500 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13½ |
| 15 | 4⅝ | | Pet Milk | 200 | 11 | 11 | 11 | |
| 18½ | 4½ | | Petroleum | 700 | 9¾ | 9½ | 9¾ | 10 |
| 9½ | 2½ | | Phelps Dodge | 800 | 14¾ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 15 |
| 11⅞ | 3¾ | | Phila & Reading | 800 | 6¾ | 6 | 6 | 6¼ |
| 12 | 1⅝ | | Phillips Pet | 500 | 12¾ | 12½ | 12⅝ | 13 |
| 17⅜ | 4¾ | | Phoenix Hosiery | 20 | 9 | 9 | 9 | |
| 12 | 1⅜ | | Pierce Oil | 200 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 1¼ |
| 2⅜ | 1 | | Pierce Oil pf | 200 | 9 | 8¾ | 9 | |
| 26⅞ | 9⅜ | 1 | Pierce Pet | 300 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| 11⅝ | 1⅞ | | Pillsbury Flour | 200 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| 38¾ | 10¼ | | Pitts Screw&Bolt | 100 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 13⅞ | 6¾ | | Pitts Steel pf | 10 | 34 | 34 | 34 | |
| 13⅝ | 1¾ | | Plymouth Oil | 800 | 10¾ | 10¼ | 10½ | 10¾ |
| 40¾ | 6 | | Poor & Co B | 300 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¾ |
| 5½ | ⅝ | | Postal Tel pf | 1000 | 22 | 21 | 21¾ | 22 |
| 700 | 3⅝ | | Procter & Gam | 200 | 39 | 38⅝ | 38⅝ | 39 |
| 200 | 24 | | Procter & G pf | 10 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104 |
| 600 | 11½ | | Prod & Refiners | 10 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 10 | 5 | | Prod & Ref pf | 800 | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ | |
| 1100 | 45½ | | Public Service | 100 | 78½ | 78½ | 78½ | |
| 100 | 97⅜ | | Pub Serv 5% | 200 | 46¾ | 46 | 46¼ | 47 |
| 200 | 46¾ | | Pub Serv 6% | 700 | 85¼ | 85 | 85 | |
| 700 | 85¼ | | Pullman | 40 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 52½ |
| 40 | 53 | | Pure Oil | 300 | 18¾ | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18 |
| 300 | 18¾ | | Pure Oil pf | | | | | |
| | | | Purity Bakeries | | | | | |

—R—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12¼ | 3 | | Radio Corp Amer | 6300 | 7¾ | 7½ | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| 27 | 6½ | | Radio pf B | 200 | 17 | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ |
| 5¾ | 4½ | | Rad'o-Keith-O | 1100 | 3 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 3½ |
| 60 | 25 | .60 | Raybestos Man | 100 | 14 | 14 | 14 | |
| 11½ | 2½ | | Real Silk H pf | 20 | 55 | 55 | 55 | |
| 6⅜ | 1⅜ | | Remington Rand | 400 | 8¾ | 8½ | 8½ | 8¾ |
| 23 | 4 | | Reo Motors | 800 | 3⅞ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3¾ |
| 34½ | 9 | | Republic I & S | 1400 | 17½ | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16⅞ |
| 19¾ | 1½ | | Repub I&S pf | 200 | 37 | 36½ | 36½ | 38 |
| 10⅝ | 2 | | Reynolds Spring | 100 | 10 | 10 | 10 | |
| | | | Rossia In Co Am | 100 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | 7¼ |

—S—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 62⅜ | 28 | 3 | Safeway Stores | 200 | 50⅝ | 50¼ | 50¼ | 50⅝ |
| 94⅛ | 77 | 6 | Safeway S 6% | 100 | 92 | 91 | 91 | |
| 104½ | 89¼ | 7 | Safeway S 7% | 110 | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ | |
| 29¾ | 6¼ | | St Joseph Lead | 500 | 23 | 22⅜ | 23 | 22⅞ |
| 9 | ⅞ | | StL & SF | 100 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¾ |
| 3 | 1 | | StL & SF pf | 100 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | |
| 44⅞ | 28 | 1.40† | Scott Paper | 120 | 40 | 39 | 40 | |
| 3 | ¼ | | Seaboard Air L | 1000 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ |
| 4⅞ | ⅜ | | Seaboard A L pf | 200 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 32½ | 15 | .60† | Seaboard Oil | 200 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | 22¾ |
| 3¾ | 1⅛ | | Seagrave | 200 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | |
| 47 | 12½ | | Sears Roebuck | 1300 | 35¼ | 35 | 35¼ | 35⅝ |
| 3⅝ | ⅞ | | Seneca Cop | 500 | 5¼ | 5 | 5 | 5¼ |
| 7⅛ | 1⅝ | | Servel Inc | 800 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14⅛ | 5¾ | .24 | Shattuck (FG) | 600 | 8 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8⅝ |
| 11⅜ | 4 | | Shell Union Oil | 800 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| 31 | 4⅝ | | Shell Un Oil pf | 200 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50½ |
| 42 | 8¼ | | Simmons | 1000 | 23 | 22½ | 23¼ | 23 |
| 9¾ | 4⅜ | | Sloss Shef pf | 30 | 30 | | 30 | |
| 8 | | | Snider Packing | 500 | 5½ | 5¼ | 5¼ | |
| 28 | 17½ | 2 | Socony Vacuum | 1900 | 11¼ | 11 | 11⅛ | 11

# Financial: News and Comment

## Chicago Trade Is Still Moving Ahead Steadily

### Retail Business Gains—Increased Railroad Traffic—Power Output

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Aug. 7—Local wholesale trade continued to gain momentum during the last week in Chicago, with the retail business running a close second in respect to increased sales.

Steel production eased slightly to 57 per cent awaiting more definite decisions on the new governmental measures. Leading railroads displayed gains both in freight and passenger traffic and reported increases in employment in connection with their new program.

The building industry continued its slight upturn, and output of electric power rose to 15 per cent over this same time last year, according to trade observers of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Wholesalers were occupied chiefly with preparations for the Interstate Merchants' Council convention and 10 other trade shows which are now in progress. Crowds of visiting buyers have already influenced the markets by their increased demands. One of the larger concerns announced that it is opening a new dress-making establishment in its wholesale building where about 500 additional persons will be employed.

Inventories at retail were still below normal and indications were that by fall demands for new stocks will be the heaviest in several seasons. One of the largest mail order houses in the city reported that its business for the last month was 28 per cent ahead in sales and 27 per cent ahead in orders over the like month in 1932. One of the largest Loop department stores issued the report that business in July increased 52 per cent over the like period in 1932.

While the steel production outlook remained strong during the last week, producers were becoming more conservative until the present price situation becomes clarified. But, even though new business has slackened, officials report there are sufficient specifications to carry them through the month of August at the present rate.

## Index Shows That Business Activity Is Slightly Lower

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (AP)—Statistics appearing during the past week indicated a slight decline in business tendency, according to Moody's index figures for freight car loadings, electric power production, and steel ingot output.

These index figures are adjusted for seasonal variation—that is, if the change from the previous week should coincide with the normal seasonal change, the index figure would be unchanged.

| | Carldgs | Elec. | Steel | Comb. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Latest week | 61.3 | 107.9 | 73.8 | 81.0 |
| Prev week | 61.1 | 107.9 | 75.0 | 82.0 |
| Month ago | 62.1 | 108.3 | 66.3 | 78.9 |
| Year ago | 49.1 | 93.1 | 21.1 | 54.6 |
| 1933 high | 63.7 | 109.2 | 78.1 | 83.7 |
| 1933 low | 45.6 | 88.7 | 15.5 | 50.8 |

1928 wekely average—100.

## Western Electric Has 11 Per Cent Salary Increase

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (AP) — The Western Electric Company announces an 11 per cent increase in wages and salaries of 15,000 employees, effective as of Aug. 1.

An announcement said the company had signed the President's re-employment agreement under the Industrial Recovery Act and had granted the pay rise to all hourly rated employees and to salaried employees receiving up to $3240 annually. The increase affects both men and women employees, and will increase the company's annual pay roll $2,250,000.

## New York City Bank Stocks Move Lower

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK, Aug. 7—The New York City bank stock market reacted slightly during the last week. The aggregate value of the 16 leading issues, as compiled by Hoit, Rose & Troster, ended the week at $1,542,446,000, compared with $1,552,462,000 at the close of the previous week, a decrease of $10,016,000, or 0.64 per cent. The low point for the year to date, namely $1,065,746,000, was recorded on April 5.

The average yield of the 16 stocks is now 5.08 per cent, compared with a yield of 5.05 per cent reported on July 28. The current market value of the 16 stocks is now 1.18 times their known book value compared with 1.19 on July 28. Based upon current figures the 16 stocks are now quoted at an average of 11.3 times their known earnings compared with 11.4 on July 28.

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## Hamilton-Brown Shoe Co. to Open Plant

St. Louis, Aug. 7

THE Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company expects to recondition and open its factory at Columbia, Mo., which has been closed more than two years, according to President H. L. Tomes.

For several months the company's units have been operating near capacity, and current orders are sufficient to justify opening of another plant.

It is likely the factory will be ready for resumption of operations early in September and will have potential employment up to 400 employees.

## More Mortgage Companies Taken Over by New York

### Two Insurance Houses Are Also Included—Plans for Reorganization

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Aug. 7—The New York State insurance department has taken over for rehabilitation and reorganization two more title and mortgage guarantee companies, New York Title & Mortgage Company and the Home Title Insurance Company of Brooklyn.

Simultaneously Mr. George S. Van Schaick, state superintendent of insurance, announced that his department had taken over two insurance companies, Lloyd Insurance Company of America and the General Indemnity Corporation of America, because of frozen assets.

Reorganization of the two title and mortgage guarantee companies will be accomplished by forming two new companies, New York Title Insurance Company and the Home Title Guarantee Company, to succeed them, Mr. Van Schaick's announcement said. These new companies will engage in the business of insuring titles to real property and making surveys and searches. They will also carry on a general loan and mortgage business but will not guarantee mortgages.

By continuing the title insurance business of both companies, which in the past has proved profitable, the new companies should be able to preserve the earning capacity of the organization for the benefit of creditors and policy holders, the announcement said.

The New York Title Insurance Company will have a capital structure of $4,000,000 and that of the Home Title Guarantee Company will be $750,000. Stock of the new companies will be issued to the old companies and will be held and controlled by the superintendent of insurance as rehabilitator, under whose supervision the organizations will operate in a manner similar to that provided for the new companies formed recently to take over the business of the Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Company and the Lawyers Mortgage Company.

In announcing that his department had taken over the properties of Lloyd Insurance Company of America and the General Indemnity Corporation of America with the consent of their respective boards of directors, Mr. Van Schaick revealed that the present difficulties of the two organizations were attributable to a falling off of premium income and an unliquid condition.

## Bank Conditions In Pittsburgh Are More Promising

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Aug. 7—The banking story in Pittsburgh and its suburbs today appeared to promise a happy ending, as a result of the reopening of one bank and beginning of work by a special deputation of Mr. J. F. T. O'Connor, Comptroller of the Currency, here.

The Union National Bank of Carnegie, closed during the federal bank holiday, opened Friday without restrictions on withdrawals, releasing $500,000 in deposits. The first of a throng of customers deposited $1000.

Reopening of unlicensed national banks is being rushed as a result of Comptroller O'Connor's special arrangements. His deputation, which set to work in the Federal Reserve Bank building, is headed by Mr. Sveinjorn Johnson, formerly State Supreme Court Justice and Attorney-General for North Dakota. He will be busy all of August taking care of legal details of the bank problems in Pittsburgh and western Pennsylvania. There are still 53 unlicensed banks in the area without opening plans.

## Stock Values Slightly Lower for the Week

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK, Aug. 7—The market value of 50 representative stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange at the close of business for the week ended Aug. 4 was $13,058,932,125, a decrease of $331,718,250, or 2.48 per cent. This compares with the market value of $13,390,650,375 at the close of the preceding week, according to a compilation by Paul H. Davis & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange.

At the close of the corresponding week a year ago, the same 50 stocks had a market value of $9,634,129,000, indicating an increase during the year of $3,424,803,125, or 35.55 per cent.

### Delaware & Lackawanna

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (AP)—Two thousand employees of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad who have been taking a two-day compulsory holiday in each month have been back on full time employment.

## No Unusual Summer Slump In Steel Industry Expected

### Slight Sagging in Rate of Activity Noted—Shipments on Old Contracts Heavy—Tin Plate Producers Near Capacity—Railroad Buying Better

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Aug. 7—It is appearing as though there would be no usual severe summer slump in the steel industry, though there is a gradual sagging of the pace. However, in view of the new business which is shaping up, the gait should be fairly steady until the usual fall demand stimulates production again, probably to a new peak for the year. The present operating rate is 55 per cent.

The principal new development has been the coal strikes in the Pittsburgh district, which threaten the fuel supply. If prolonged for only a few weeks production would be hindered seriously. Coal supplies of the steel makers in the Pittsburgh district are about enough for 10 days on an average. A few blast furnaces which were about to be put into blast are still idle until the fuel supply is more certain as it is expensive to start and stop a furnace.

Though coal might be obtained from other districts, it has to be of a certain quality for conversion into coke, which is necessary for pig iron manufacture. The strikes of the last week have been the most serious for the steel industry since the twin coal and railroad strikes after the war at which time many thousands of tons of foreign pig iron were imported into this country.

**Industrial Activity**

Though fresh sales of steel have fallen off somewhat in some items and some districts, the heavy shipments against old contracts keep the industry just as busy as at any time this year. Prices of cold-finished steel were raised $5 a ton on Aug. 1, both among the mills and among the jobbers. Prices of some of the raw materials used in the steel industry have been advanced in price recently such as manganese ore, refractory bricks and coke. Railroad tie plates have been advanced $3 a ton.

Large consumers of steel are protesting vigorously against the interpretation of the code whereby large buyers are to pay the same price as small. It begins to look as though the uniform price interpretation would not hold. Already some makers of bars, plates and shapes are establishing quantity differentials, whereupon prices are fixed upon a graduated scale of tonnage.

Railroad purchasing of steel is improving gradually and perceptibly.

About 80,000 tons of steel will be required for the 34 navy vessels which are to be constructed. The awards of 21 ships among private yards was announced during the week. Steel for these vessels will be bought within the next few weeks and it is quite probable that arrangements for supplying the steel have already been made.

The tin plate producers are still working at close to full capacity and promise to be at that gait well into the fall.

**Pig Iron Demand Light**

Pig iron demand has been very light throughout the country. Producers will not sell for shipment beyond September, but when they get ready to sell into fourth quarter an extensive buying movement will probably materialize. Some in fact predict the best buying movement in years.

Foundry operations in the East have been stepped up considerably during the last fortnight. This branch of the industry was the slowest to respond to the better conditions, but the improvement by now is very convincing. It is estimated that the eastern foundries are working at 40 per cent of capacity compared with 25 per cent a month ago.

Purchases of iron last week were small as to individual tonnages but the aggregate has bulked well.

Structural steel awards for the last week were under 6000 tons.

Cast iron pipe has been quite active in the West, but the eastern demand has been rather poor.

Prices of the non-ferrous metals have been quite steady. The principal change was that of the brass makers who lifted prices a half cent to a full cent a pound without refined copper having been raised previously.

Copper was holding at 9 cents a pound all week, while the net change in Europe was virtually nil, closing the week at 8.45 a pound.

Lead and zinc prices were the same all week, in fact they have been virtually unchanged for nearly a month. In general it would seem that the metal industry is trying to carry out the wishes of the Administration by preventing further advances in prices until the purchasing power of the country has improved.

The first statistics to appear for July pertain to tin, where the world's visible supply declined nearly 2000 tons, the best showing in many months. Tin prices did not advance despite this good showing.

The zinc market is very strong at 5 cents a pound, East St. Louis. Producers feel that ore prices will be advanced soon. The zinc code has been submitted to Washington and features pertaining to labor already adopted.

## The World's Business

### *The Gold Clause*

THERE was something ingenious in the British effort to avoid payment of interest in "gold coin of the United States of the standard weight and fineness" on its war-time bonds which were sold in the United States. President Roosevelt voided the obligation in respect of dollar bonds held by foreigners. These holders are now receiving depreciated dollars. The decision caused a lot of clamor in Europe. France, refusing to take advantage of the American example, decided to continue to pay in the equivalent of gold on its dollar bonds held in the United States. Thus the American holder of a $1000 French Republic 7½ per cent bond received in June his usual semi-yearly interest of $37.50, but with a supplementary payment of $6.90, which was calculated as the extent of the depreciation of the dollar in terms of gold. Great Britain's method is to offer American holders 2½ per cent sterling bonds in place of their 5 per cent dollar bonds. In this way the British avoid the dilemma of choosing whether to pay the interest on their dollar bonds in gold or depreciated dollars. American holders are offered compensation for the conversion and the cut in the interest rate. The rate of exchange from dollars into sterling is about 15 per cent better than the market rate. Thus the American holder is rewarded with a kind of bonus on his principal.

### *The Dollar*

Newspapers just received from London put a peculiar construction on the British Treasury offer. They say it was intended in part to torpedo the stock market boom in the United States. Some color is given to the report by the almost simultaneous crash on the New York Stock Exchange. But the crash came 24 hours before the offer. The theory rested upon the sentimental connection which traders began to establish in April between a weak dollar and rising security prices. Conversion would of course cause a demand for dollars if holders ask for cash. This would cause a strengthening of the dollar, and a strong dollar would be the best way to bring down security prices. So the theory ran. It was a tribute to imagination and nothing else. In point of fact, the connection between a weak dollar and high security prices was broken fully a month before the crash. Since then the two have fluctuated independently, as is shown by recent markets.

### *Devaluation*

Soon after I wrote the paragraph that there was apparently to be a lull in "knocking the dollar," the Dow Jones Ticker carried the news that devaluation was very much on the tapis. Several other Washington commentators have since made the same comment. The result was that the recovery of the dollar was arrested, and it started to fall back. Statements about the future of the dollar will be contradictory as long as the inflationary rabbits remain in the presidential hat.

### *The Ruling on Gold*

There was general disappointment with the government ruling on gold among those who are working for the establishment of a free gold market. It was decided that gold ore and gold concentrates could be sent abroad, but not smelted or imperfectly refined gold. The former constitute only a negligible fraction of total gold production. Some, however, interpret the ruling as the thin end of the wedge to a free gold market. There were special reasons, they say, for not going the whole hog. An entirely new speculative market was not wanted at the time when the Administration was getting ready for its financing operation. Washington requires investment interest in bonds, not stocks and commodities, when it is making an application for investment funds itself. Those who talk in this way have little information and less reasoning.

### *Recovery Personnel*

Sometime ago this column contained animadversions on patronage in Washington. The remarks should not be applied to the personnel of the recovery administration. Many are the compliments I have heard of the quality of the staff. "My experience with the National Industrial Recovery Administration," said one man, who drew up one of the codes, and has just come back from Washington after seeing it through the hearings, "would lead me to say unqualifiedly that this group of men have been assembled for their ability and without regard to party affiliation." Apparently the Job Trust has been given a "hands-off" order. Somewhat tritely, I said to a man fresh from Washington, "A good deal depends upon the administration of these acts." "A good deal depends upon whether they can stick to it," he responded. "The pace they keep up down there is little short of furious."

### *Civics*

Several courses are being added to college curricula, I hear, on the legislation which has so far come out of the Roosevelt Administration. This is the kind of movement that should grow.

H. B. E.

## To Protest Further Tax on Securities

New York, Aug. 7

MORE than 200 members of the New York Stock Exchange, partners in stock exchange firms and representatives of financial institutions are planning to go to Albany Tuesday to protest against the bill to empower New York City to levy a tax of 4 cents a share on transactions in securities.

It is expected that many upstate brokerage firms and financial institutions also will send representatives with protests to the hearing.

## Better Status In Credit Situation Seen by Institute

### No Evidence of Inflation Found in Federal Reserve Figures

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK—Comparisons of the money and credit position in July with that of last year and with February show a number of trends which are favorable and none which are disquieting, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute's current bulletin.

"In the first place," says the institute, "if evidence of inflation is sought in an expansion of currency or bank credit, the evidence will be found wanting. Federal reserve credit in July stood $220,000,000 below the volume of last year and only $41,000,000 over the February average.

"Money in circulation averaged $64,000,000 less last month than the volume for July a year ago, and $136,000,000 under the February volume. This item of Treasury currency shows an increase of $162,000,000 over last July and an increase of $49,000,000 over February but neither change is extensive in relation to the total volume of money and credit.

"Compared with a year ago the money and credit supply was increased in the most substantial way—by the addition of $375,000,000 to the gold stock while the decrease in Federal Reserve credit has offset the gain in Treasury circulation. The demand for money and credit has expanded in the most substantial way—by the addition of $250,000,000 to member bank reserves and the decrease in circulation.

"In the comparison with February a loss of gold amounting to $194,000,000 has decreased the money and credit supply more than the addition of treasury currency and Federal Reserve credit. The decrease in member bank reserves, greater than the drop in circulation, would be unfavorable if the comparison could be regarded as entirely valid. The closure of banks, both member and nonmember, since February, raises the question as to whether the decline in reserves is as large as it appears to be on the surface.

"When comparison is made with the last figures available before the bank holiday the recovery made from the strain of the days which preceded that event is apparent. On the supply side Federal Reserve credit for July averaged $1,223,000,000 less than the amount outstanding on March 8. The volume of Treasury currency was $138,000,000 less.

"But the greatest improvement is evidenced on the demand side. Circulation requirements for the week of March 8 were no less than $7,538,000,000 or $1,810,000,000 greater than the weekly average for the month of July while the member bank reserve account of $2,021,000,000 was $220,000,000 less than their weekly average last month."

### Hazel-Atlas Glass Meeting

NEW YORK, Aug. 7—Stockholders of the Hazel-Atlas Glass Company will hold a special meeting Aug. 22 to act upon a plan to authorize directors to purchase outstanding capital stock not to exceed 50,000 shares at not more than $60 a share and retire the shares purchased.

### Steel Mills Operations

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Aug. 7 (AP)—Operations of steel mills in the Youngstown area at the beginning of this week will be at 64 per cent, compared with the current rate of 65½ per cent, it was reported today.

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## Second Quarter Showing of The Steel Companies

### Considerable Variation in Results—Change for Better in April

Although results of steel companies the second quarter showed considerable variation, 15 of the 16 companies reporting to the June period reflected the change for the better in April.

The one exception was Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., which went into hands of a receiver a few days ago after it defaulted interest on two bond issues, due Aug. 1. In the second quarter its net loss was $803,765, or $53,070 greater than the initial three months.

Of the 16 companies which have reported for the second quarter, seven recorded net profit in the period. Only one, National Steel Corp., also showed profit in the first three months.

Location of plants and character of the business done had much to do with the general showing. Companies largely dependent on heavier products made a relatively poorer showing than others which cater to smaller consumers and concentrate most activities in miscellaneous lighter articles.

During the period companies supplying the bulk of the steel for the automobile industry and those with a good part of their capacity in tin plate were able to operate at the highest rates and make the best showing.

A number of smaller units which handle light miscellaneous products and take care of the thousands of so-called minor consumers also did relatively well.

The following table gives results after all deductions, excluding dividends, for the quarter ended June 30, three months ended March 31 and the half year:

| | 2d quarter | 1st quarter | Half-year |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nat Stl, net | $1,532,466 | $280,845 | $1,813,311 |
| Whl Stl, net | 482,143 | *802,419 | *320,276 |
| Am R M, n | 307,368 | *966,593 | *695,325 |
| Alleg Stl, n | 282,917 | *131,937 | 150,980 |
| Gr C Stl, n | 111,079 | *80,325 | 30,754 |
| Inld Stl, n | 25,761 | *1,012,053 | *986,292 |
| Ldlm Stl, n | 20,280 | *107,683 | *87,403 |
| U S Steel | *8,627,367 | *16,730,271 | *25,357,638 |
| Beth Steel | *3,312,846 | *5,789,451 | *9,082,297 |
| Yng Sh&T | *2,207,592 | *3,473,370 | *5,680,962 |
| Jones&La | *1,682,801 | *2,060,645 | *3,743,446 |
| Colo F&Ir | *868,765 | *750,695 | *1,554,460 |
| Repub Stl | *407,451 | *2,521,568 | *2,929,019 |
| Otis Steel | *257,253 | *700,371 | *957,624 |
| Follan Bros | *140,936 | *205,684 | *346,642 |
| Gulf St Stl | *18,646 | *93,481 | *112,127 |

*Net loss.

### World Cotton Use

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK, Aug. 7—World consumption of all growths of cotton during the cotton season just over was the largest since the 1929-30 season, according to the New York Cotton Exchange Service. During the 12-month period from Aug. 1, 1932, to July 31, 1933, that is, the 1932-33 season, world spinners used approximately 24,725,000 bales of all kinds of cotton, as compared with 23,007,000 in 1931-32, 22,329,000 in 1930-31, 24,826,000 in 1929-30, and 25,803,000 in 1928-29.

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A. H. BRITTON & CO.
12 NORTH MAIN STREET

The BOSTON STORE
INCORPORATED
11 to 23 South Main Street
Concord, N. H.

BROWN & BATCHELDER
*CONCORD'S BEST CLOTHING HOUSE*
Stetson Hats Interwoven Hose

WALK-OVER SHOES
HOLEPROOF HOSIERY
Brownbilt Shoes
THORNE SHOE CO.
CONCORD, N. H.

Let us supply your grocery needs.
IGA
F. A. FOWNES
39 SOUTH STREET Tel. 257

*Would you like to know how a life insurance contract may help you?*
Let me share with you what I have learned about it.
FRED COLTON
77 NORTH MAIN STREET Tel. 414

SUPERIOR MARKET
CHOICE MEATS
and GROCERIES
36 Pleasant Street Phone 51

### DOVER

Visit us at
OUR NEW LOCATION, MORRILL BLDG.
Daeris Tea Room
Restaurant and Candy Shop
Try Our NEW SODA FOUNTAIN

### LACONIA

J. P. PITMAN & CO.
*Bay State Paints*
VARNISHES, LACQUERS, BRUSHES
Complete line of Hardware
Fish and Game Licenses Issued
519 MAIN STREET Tel. 359

O'SHEA'S
LACONIA N.H.
DEPARTMENT STORE

BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
F. S. ROBERTS
605 MAIN STREET Tel. 267

Walk-Over
SHOES
BOLDUC'S, opp. Colonial Theater

Depot Sq. Auto Supply Co.
Mohawk and Goodyear Tires and Tubes
Jenney Gasoline and Valvoline Oils
Greasing—Car Washing and Polishing
Radios and Supplies
Tel. 600 *Next to City Hall*

DOYLE & SMITH
553 MAIN STREET Tel. 317
*Bradley Sportswear* *Sweaters*
*U. S. Rubber Bathing Suits*
*Dresses*

### MANCHESTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
388 CONANT STREET Telephone: 6604

*THE FINEST*
Extra Wide Curtains and Cottage Sets
Regular $1.79 Value $1.00
Also an excellent assortment of cretonnes, chintz and terry cloth in modernistic designs
JAMES W. HILL CO.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

### MANCHESTER
(Continued)

Also other merchandise nationally advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

*We deliver anywhere in Manchester*
STEELE'S
SERVICE STORES
845 CHESTNUT STREET ELM STREET
Phone 296 Phone 4567

J. HODGE COMPANY
MANUFACTURERS OF
BUILDERS' FINISH
Office and Factory: 483 Elm Street
Manchester, New Hampshire

Karl W. Polson
Kalsomining, Paperhanging and Painting Reasonably and Neatly Done
34 MASSABESIC ST.
Tel. Office 3146 Res. 4319-W

New Hampshire Typewriter Co.

We have a few traded-in late model machines that we are making a very low price on for quick sale.
*Underwood Noiseless, L. C. Smith and Woodstock*
141 HANOVER ST.

Pianos Radios
Musical Mdse. Music
Piano Tuning Radio Service
Piper-McIntire Co.
Tel. 208
888 ELM STREET

MANCHESTER STEAM LAUNDRY
804-832 CANAL STREET PHONE 1373

Goodman's Bookstore
25 HANOVER STREET
*The Up-to-Date Bookstore of New Hampshire*

Miss Mary Cahill

is now in the market buying her fall hats. She invites you to come in and see the new models. Now is the time for the college girl to do her selecting.
66 HANOVER

D. H. McCLARTY
*Plumbing and Heating*
*Oil Heaters*
61 PENNACOOK STREET Tel. 4192

Ye Quaker Shop Vacation Work

Crocheted Bedspreads
Afghans, Rugs, etc.
Ye Quaker Shop
59 HANOVER ST.

A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 ELM ST. MANCHESTER, N. H.
*Electrical Contractors*
Appliances Oil Burners
Phones 667 and 668

For a Tasty Lunch
*Stop at* Scott's Kitchen
103 WEBSTER STREET
We have homemade cakes and ice cream
We will be glad to make any special kind of cake or ice cream.
*If it's Scott's it's Good.*

### PORTSMOUTH

Coal
Coke :: Wood
Range Oil
C. E. WALKER & CO.
State and Marcy Streets Tel. 236

## RHODE ISLAND

### BARRINGTON

100% Certified Lubrication
New Mobilgas — Mobiloil
Tires—Tubes—Accessories
L. P. BOSWORTH
BARRINGTON, R. I.

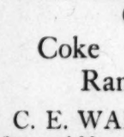
### NEWPORT

The D. J. Sullivan Company
Coal, Coke, Wood
Fuel Oils
Telephone 575
515 THAMES STREET
William E. Sullivan
Arthur L. Sullivan

Newport Fruit Shops
*Fruits and Vegetables*
French Ice Cream
Louis Sherry and Bagatelle Candies
Mirror Mints
*Casino Block* Tel. 4008

BOSTEL'S GARAGE
K. BOSTEL, Prop.
GARAGE—REPAIRS—SUPPLIES
Battery, Self Starter and Ignition Work
54-56 EAST BOWERY ST. Tels. 193-193
*DUCO REFINISHING STATION*

*"Say it with Flowers"*
Stewart Ritchie, *Florist*
22 Washington Square Tel. 918



King's Battery and Electric Auto Service Station
Tel. 1495
44 Marlborough St.

PIANO INSTRUCTION
JOHN MERKER, JR.
*(Former pupil of Julius Chaloff of the New England Conservatory)*
Exponent of Oxford Piano Method, edited by Ernest Schelling
121 John Street Tel. No. 3067

JOHN Z. LAWTON
*FOR FISH*
Tel. 2460 102 Thames Street

BARDSLEY-RILEY
ELECTRIC COMPANY
*Construction—Apparatus*
16 BROADWAY Tel. 146

## RHODE ISLAND

### NEWPORT
(Continued)

The Marlborough Market
Incorporated
SWIFT'S Golden West Oil and Peanut Butter
POSTUM RINSO
90 THAMES ST. Tel. 77

Belmont Delicatessen
Now Associated With
CLOVER FARM STORES
Merchandise now can be procured here at competing low prices.
70 BROADWAY Tel. 1445

*The Century Store*
*William Leys*
*Dry Goods Company*
*Newport's Progressive Department Store*
Telephone 2100 135-137 THAMES STREET

NEWPORT CREAMERY
*WHOLESALE and RETAIL*
Milk, Cream, Butter, Buttermilk
We invite you to inspect our Plant at any time.
79 VAN ZANDT AVE. TEL. 389

anton's
*Newport's Finest Beauty Salon*
232 BELLEVUE AVENUE

*The C. Tisdall Co.*
Distributors of
FINE MEATS, GROCERIES, FRUITS and VEGETABLES
130 BROADWAY Tels. 377-378-379

C. P. WILLIAMS
*GROCER*
I also carry Heinz, Monarch and Hatchet Brand Products
Telephone 11 26 BROADWAY

BEE HIVE
HESS & COMPANY
Founded 1882
*We would welcome readers of The Christian Science Monitor as charge account customers*
Tel. 714 150 THAMES STREET

BOSTON STORE
The King-McLeod Co.
Newport's Dry Goods Store
Phone 2300 Estab. 1877

ROYAL 35c TAXI
(Harry H. Howie, Manager)
Tel. 40

The Arnold Art Store
Picture Framing
Gifts, Novelties and Cards
*(Home-made Cakes, Pies and Bread)*
24 BROADWAY Tel. 3273

R. I. Shoe Repair Factory
Hats Cleaned and Blocked
*(Agents for Thoroughgood Shoes)*
101 THAMES STREET Tel. 72988

### PORTSMOUTH
Island Park

HEYS HOME BAKERY
*Our Specialty*
ENGLISH TEA CAKES
ISLAND PARK, PORTSMOUTH, R. I.

### PROVIDENCE

ROLLINSON *and* HEY
*PRINTERS*
45 RICHMOND STREET

### TIVERTON

STONE BRIDGE INN
TIVERTON, R. I.
Broiled Live Lobster, Chicken and Steak Dinners
*Restaurant Service*
Clam Bakes Served Sundays and Holidays, 1:30 to 3 P. M.
Tel. Tiverton 214

## VERMONT

### BRATTLEBORO

*When in Brattleboro Make the*
BROOKS HOUSE GARAGE
*YOUR HEADQUARTERS*
STORAGE, SERVICE, WASHING
Day or Night
MANLEY BROS. CO., Inc.

Barrows Coal Co. Inc.
*High-Grade Coal*
*Range and Furnace Oils*
Tel. 852 BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT

*LEWIS R. BROWN*
*Stationery, Books, Pictures, Office Supplies. Developing, Printing, Enlarging*
*24-Hour Service*
*Portrait and Commercial Photography*
PICTURE FRAMING
34 MAIN STREET Tel. 903

The NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
The TRAVELERS INSURANCE CO.
*Annuities—Life—Liability—Fire*
HOWARD S. WELLMAN
HENRY D. WELLMAN
19 Highlawn Road Telephone 385

## VIRGINIA

### NEWPORT NEWS

FALCONER'S
*Visit Our Toilet Goods Department*
All High Grade Products

### NORFOLK

*(YOUR DUDS IN OUR SUDS)*
FAIRFAX
FAMILY LAUNDRY
719-721 FAIRFAX AVENUE
Phones 25434-27314

ALBRIGHT-HOPKINS FLOWERS, Inc.
111 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 25442
*A good place to buy flowers.*

## VIRGINIA

### NORFOLK
(Continued)

AMES & BROWNLEY
NORFOLK, VA.
New Fall Fashions are Here
COATS
SUITS
FROCKS
ACCESSORIES

Pender's
LAYER CAKE
*Just As You Would Bake It*
*at* 19c
Pender Stores

*Lakeside Dairy Farms*
(On Great Bridge Road—R. No. 3)
THE WONDER PLANT OF THE SOUTH
*B. H. DARDEN & SON, Owners*
PRODUCERS AND DISTRIBUTORS
Dardens Milk —— Babies' Friend
Phones—Chestnut 13 F 3 Berkley 837
Norfolk 36124

### PORTSMOUTH

STANDARD HARDWARE CORP.
Hardware and Building Materials
603 MIDDLE ST. Phone Portsmouth 1061

### RICHMOND

JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E. BROAD ST.
MEN'S
KUPPENHEIMER
CLOTHES
WOMEN'S
SPORTS APPAREL

INSURANCE
*All Lines*
THE DAVENPORT INSURANCE CORPORATION
1113 E. Main Dial 2-1671

Matrix Shoes
"YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER"
F. W. Dabney & Co.
(Broad at Fifth)

Didenhover & DuBois
NEW SHOP
505-507 East Grace
CORRECT FEMININE APPAREL

EWARTS CAFETERIA
112 N. FIFTH Dial 3-4356
ALSO 522 13TH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

*Excellent Food at Moderate Prices*

West End Market
117 N. ROBINSON
Dial 59149

T & E LAUNDRY COMPANY
INCORPORATED
*Mother's Real Helper*
927 to 933 W. MARSHALL STREET
DIAL 3-1911

Attractive Guest Home
2000 MONUMENT AVE. Dial 4-7524
Large, Airy Rooms with or without Bath
*MEAL SERVICE*
*(Specialty—75-Cent Dinner)*
Dial 45511 3424 Westhampton Avenue

West End Cleaners and Dyers
2 PLAIN GARMENTS Cash and Carry 85c Call and Deliver $1

Eclipse Laundry
1519 W. MAIN
Dial 5-4387—5-4388

### ROANOKE

Groceries, Meats Vegetables and Fruits
STANLEY'S
110 Grandin Road

We invite you to visit our new and modern plant.
*You will be welcome*
Garst Bros. Dairy Inc.
1108-1114 W. SALEM AVENUE
Phones 3414—3415

FALLON *Florist*
*FLOWERS*
Stores in Roanoke, Martinsville and Charlottesville, Virginia, also in Bluefield, Princeton and Welch, West Virginia.

## WEST VIRGINIA

### CHARLESTON

Valley Bell DAIRY CO. INC.
PHONE 20-145

Don't Say Bread Say
HOLSUM
*There's A Difference in Bread*
THE ASHLEY BREAD COMPANY
ELK BAKERY
*The Home of GOOD BAKERY PRODUCTS*
PHONE CAPITAL 32-753
S. K. Yarnell, Mgr. 311 Charleston St.

## WEST VIRGINIA

### CHARLESTON
(Continued)

LOUISE C. CLAYTON
*BEAUTY SHOP*

Expert Service and Advice Pertaining to Branches of Beauty Culture
Coyle & Richardson Store
Phone Cap. 27-151
Branch 13

COLONIAL
CANDY *and* GIFT SHOP
*Formerly Martha Washington Candy Shop*
911 QUARRIER STREET Phone 23-732
C. H. KAUTZ, *Prop.*

### CLARKSBURG

PARSONS-SOUDERS CO.
*One of West Virginia's Great Stores*
MILLER-MADE FURS
*Special Showing and Sale*
August 9th and 10th

STONEWALL JACKSON BEAUTY SALON
MEZZANINE FLOOR
Stonewall Jackson Hotel
PHONE 4036

### HUNTINGTON

*We Welcome Your Inspection of Our* MODERNIZED STORE
*Everything in Hardware and Kindred Lines*
EMMONS-HAWKINS HARDWARE CO.
1028-32 3RD AVENUE Dial 9151

Bradshaw - Diehl - Romer Co.
HUNTINGTON'S MODERN DEPT. STORE
CADILLAC LA SALLE
OLDSMOBILE
BUICK PONTIAC
*Sales and Service*
*Thackston Motor Company*
Phone 8107 502 FOURTH AVE.

SHANK'S OIL CO.
Grateful for patronage, delivers free when in distress and out of gas.
We carry Kelly-Springfield Tires.
Phone 23394

Imperial
The Cream of All Ice Creams
THE IMPERIAL ICE CREAM CO.
Huntington, W. Va.

Farmers
CLEANING & PRESSING
Phone 7171 814 SIXTH AVE.

*VISIT*
Rainbow Gardens
*for Tasty Food and Confections*

Midland Market Bakery
*ROLLS*
*BREADS*
*PASTRIES*
FRESH DAILY MIDLAND MARKET

### WHEELING

HOMESTEAD INN
*REAL HOME COOKING*
Luncheons and Dinners
Open Sundays 12 to 8
*Special Sunday Dinner*
We make all our own pies and cakes according to our own old-fashioned recipes.
15TH AND EOFF STREETS
Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Francy, *Props.*

HOME PEARL LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANING
Careful Attention
Prompt Service
and
Each Article
Sterilized
1219 EOFF STREET Phones 540, 4250

HENDERSON'S
Twelfth and Chapline St. (opp. P. O.)
Delicious Ice Cream
Sodas and Sundaes
CAMPBELL H. HENDERSON, Mgr.

Mulroy Valet Service
*High Class Cleaning and Pressing of Ladies' and Gents' Wearing Apparel*
Phone Whg. 1207 66 FIFTEENTH ST.

ALBERT L. DOEPKEN MARKET
*Consistent Quality is Characteristic of Doepken Meats*
1048 MARKET ST. Phone Whg. 94

*"You need no longer be told you have an expensive foot."*
$4.40 ENNA JETTICK $5
*SHOES FOR WOMEN*
WALTER D. GILBERT CO.
20 ELEVENTH STREET

Wheeling Candy Kitchen
HOMEMADE CHOCOLATES
HOMEMADE ICE CREAMS
LIGHT LUNCHES
*In Business Since 1918* 1433 MARKET ST.

# General Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

### SUMMER BOARD

Sea Pines on Cape Cod
Delightful guest building on large estate bordering Cape Cod Bay; tennis, riding, golf, swimming; private beach; excellent cuisine; $18 week up. Brewster, Mass.

### AGENTS WANTED

EXTRA money easily earned selling finest 21-folder Christmas assortment; experience unnecessary; request samples; also 50c bargain; large commissions DOEHLA CO., Dept. S-18, Fitchburg, Mass.

NEW DISCOVERY! Ladies' snag-proofed hose; doubles wear; demonstrators wanted on commission basis, no canvassing; actual samples hosiery free; write fully. AMERICAN HOSIERY MILLS, Dept. G-13, Indianapolis, Indiana.

### REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARD salespeople—Sell outstanding 21-Folder $1 assortment. Also DeLuxe 14 box Big commissions. Samples on approval. CHILTON GREETINGS, 1790 Lincoln, Boston, Mass.

### SALESWOMEN WANTED

AMBITIOUS ladies; unusual dress line now ready; opportunity for additional income; gorgeous fall styles; no canvassing, experience unnecessary; no investment; liberal commission; actual samples free. HARFORD FROCKS, Dept. J-23, 433 Fourth Ave., New York City.

### BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

HOTEL, 60 rooms, commercial, only one in county seat town, Iowa; sub rents; no dining room; modern; furnishings in fine condition. X-17, 333 No. Michigan Ave., Suite 2900, Chicago.

# Local Classified
## United States and Canada

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

### APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS
In Buildings That Have Proper Care
LOW RENTS
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATION
844 Beacon St.—2 and 3 rooms, $35 to $50 kitchenette and bath; rent....
1638 Beacon Street, Brookline—5 large outside rooms, 3 baths.
1477 Beacon Street, Brookline—7 rooms and bath.
99 Fenway—3 large outside rooms, reception hall, 2 baths.
114 Fenway—4-5 rooms, reception hall and bath.
11-19 Peterboro Street—1 and 2 $25 to $40 rooms, kitchenette and bath; rent....
87 St. Stephen St.—1-3 rooms, $35 to $60 kitchenette and bath; rent....
Apply to Sup't on Premises or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston LAFayette 7040

CAMBRIDGE—Modern 3, 4 and 5-room apartments, newly decorated; ideal location; adjoining Christian Science church at Harvard Sq.; refrigeration, fireplaces, spacious living rooms; representative on premises. ELIOT MANOR, 1358 Mass. Ave. Tel. Univ. 5273.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Modern apartments 1-2-3 rooms, convenient to Harvard Sq., for quiet, responsible people. 44 Langdon St., 61 Garfield St., 31 Concord Ave. Agent on premises.

### APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON — 3-room suite, beautifully furnished, apartment hotel; maid service; 2 breakfasts served; near church. S-18, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### APARTMENTS TO SHARE

BUSINESS woman desires to share with right party 2-room apartment in Fenway. Box S-27, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### HOUSES TO LET

CONCORD, N. H.—8-room Dutch colonial house, almost new, with electrically equipped kitchen and oil heat; near "Pleasant View." Write MRS. JESSIE BROOKS, 35 S. Spring St.

### ROOMS AND BOARD

CONCORD, N. H.—Private home, quiet, restful rooms; home cooking; open year round; near "Pleasant View"; a beautiful spot for elderly people. Address MRS. JESSIE BROOKS, 35 South Spring Street.

### ROOMS TO LET

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.—Attractively furnished room, 4 windows, next to bath; gentleman or business couple; N. Y. C. R. R. convenient. Phone Oakwood 6019.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1017 and 1101 16th St., N. W.—Single and double rooms, some private baths, home cooked meals served temptingly.

### COUNTRY BOARD

COME to private home in the country for rest and home cooking; rates $12 per week. Box 16, Albion, Maine.

POCONO MOUNTAINS—Large farm; beautiful spots for quiet study in woodland or by shady brook; delicious food, comfortable home, attractively furnished. $14 to $18 a week. MRS. C. F. PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa. Booklet.

### PAYING GUESTS

SUNRISE AND SUNSET VIEW REST HOME, Portsmouth, R. I.—For rest and study; simple country home; moderate prices; transportation to Christian Science churches. MARY L. D. TREMBLAY, 52 Middle Road; tel. 196 ring 11.

### AGENCIES WANTED

LIVERPOOL, ENG.—WM. J. DAVIES & CO., 14 Water St., undertake buying merchandise, excepting textiles, on commission; careful execution orders; enquiries solicited; estab. 1919.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SINGLE MAN, 37, well educated, refined, earnestly seeks to be useful; strong physique, faithful, intelligent, adaptable; experienced as teacher, accountant, gardener, caretaker. S-21, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUPERINTENDENT-ENGINEER, thoroughly experienced, many years, New York area; licensed; can take full charge; any commercial building; references from former employers. Box L-11, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

REFINED woman desires position as companion, or practical nurse to elderly person; traveled extensively; unencumbered. Address M. L. B., 1720 National Rd., Wheeling, W. Va.

### MOVING AND STORAGE

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in the local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 104 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

# Local Classified
## Other Than United States and Canada

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.*

### FLATS TO LET

LONDON, KENSINGTON. Airlie Gardens, Campden Hill, also Harrington Gardens—Unfurnished self-contained flats, constant hot water caretaker; rents moderate, no premium. Apply STORE, 4 William St., Knightsbridge. Sloane 3810.

LONDON—Furnished flat, 3 rooms, all conveniences; top floor; 30/- weekly; with second bedroom £2.2.0; use of telephone and large garden. 45 Granville Park, Lewisham, S. E. 13.

LONDON—Two 3-roomed, unfurnished flats, sharing bath; residential; or excellent business premises for milliner-designer. BRADLEY SISTERS, 133 Ebury Street, S. W. 1.

LONDON—Self-contained flat, 5 rooms and bathroom, separate entrance, 35/- per week. CULLIMORE, 33 Wallingford Avenue, St. Quintin's Park, London, W.

LONDON, Baker St. (one minute from) FLAT—3 rooms, 2nd floor, unfurnished, 30/- weekly; references required. GROVE, 23 Crawford St., Baker St., W. 1.

LONDON, 38 LANSDOWNE CRESCENT, Ladbroke Grove—Attractive furnished rooms from 15/-; meals optional; also single unfurnished room. Park 2137.

LONDON, N. 7—Bright, homely bed-sitting room to let furnished. MRS. KISSELL, 26 Hilldrop Crescent, Holloway, London, N. 7.

### ROOMS TO LET

LONDON, HYDE PARK — APARTMENTS, beautifully furnished, quiet, modern house; from 31s. 6d. include excellent breakfast, baths, light, service, dinner optional. 30 Oxford Terrace, W. 2. Ambassador 2978.

LONDON, BAYSWATER — Comfortably furnished modern bed-sitting-rooms in quiet house, from 12/6d.; breakfast if desired. Bayswater 2576. MISSES EVANS and LIVESAY, 36 Colville Terrace, W. 11.

LONDON—Bed-sitting rooms for professional women; divan beds, electric light, gas fires, bath, telephone; close tube and train; rents from 25/- weekly. 51 Gunterstone Rd., W. Kensington, W. 14.

LONDON, N. 7—Bright, homely bed-sitting room to let furnished. MRS. KISSELL, 26 Hilldrop Crescent, Holloway, London, N. 7.

### HOUSES FOR SALE

LONDON, W. 12, 20 minutes from Marble Arch, 2 minutes from buses and trams to tube and metropolitan stations; semi-detached, vacant possession; 3 bedrooms, 2 reception, breakfast room, kitchenette, bath, floored loft and 2 W. C.; good garden. OWNER, 19 Sedgeford Rd., W. 12. Phone Shepherds Bush 4070.

LONDON, FINCHLEY—Freehold house, semi-detached, room for garage, large rooms, ground floor oak blocks, electric light, power and gas; 1 minute shops, buses, trams; close to park; £1175. Box M-2045, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

### SERVICE FLATS

LONDON, MAYFAIR — Bed-sitting rooms with service; hot and cold water, telephone (all rooms); from 2 gns. 13 Half Moon St., W. 1.

LONDON — Bed-sitting rooms, with service and breakfast, constant hot water, from £2.2.0 a week. MISS HART, 20 Bramham Gardens, S. W. 5. Flaxman 1663.

### ROOMS TO LET

LONDON, HYDE PARK — APARTMENTS, beautifully furnished, quiet, modern house; from 31s. 6d. include excellent breakfast, baths, light, service, dinner optional. 30 Oxford Terrace, W. 2. Ambassador 2978.

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LONDON, 38 LANSDOWNE CRESCENT, Ladbroke Grove—Attractive furnished rooms from 15/-; meals optional; also single unfurnished room. Park 2137.

LONDON, N. 7—Bright, homely bed-sitting room to let furnished. MRS. KISSELL, 26 Hilldrop Crescent, Holloway, London, N. 7.

# Local Classified Advertising
## Other Than United States and Canada
## United States and Canada

### TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

Maida Vale and St. John's Wood
Established 1884
MESSRS. SNELL & CO.
*Auctioneers, Surveyors Valuers and Estate Agents*
47 MAIDA VALE, LONDON, W. 9
(At the corner of Clifton Road and nearly opposite St. John's Wood Road)
Tel. Cunningham 1181 (4 lines)

### BOARD AND RESIDENCE

HOW TO LIVE
Illustrated Book on application to LADIES' NATIONAL CLUBS, Sloane 8745
49, Beauchamp Place, S. W. 3, near Harrods

30 FRognal, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N. W. 3., phone Hampstead 3157—Exceptionally Comfortable board residence in well-appointed house; excellent cooking and catering, constant hot water; personal supervision; best part of Hampstead; terms moderate; reduction for permanency.

LONDON: at 21 PORTCHESTER SQUARE, W. 2—Attractive BED-SITTING ROOMS; meals as desired; every comfort; good cooking; nice situation. Park 9867.

LONDON—Ladies' small residential club; especially comfortable for young people; partial board from 30/-; visitors accommodated; breakfast and dinner 6/6. 17 Collingham Place, S. W. 5. Frob. 3145.

"PIER HOTEL"
Cafe and Soda Fountain
HOWTH, CO. DUBLIN
Howth Tram and Bus Terminus
TEL. NO. 61 HOWTH
Proprietress Mrs. J. M. Irving
En Pension Terms — £3. 3. 0 weekly

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# Daily Features

## Hymnal Notes

### No. 75

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

IT IS pleasant to think of the grandson of the inspired and inspiring Charles Wesley as rising to high honors in the musical world of England. Samuel Sebastian Wesley (1810-1876) was accounted not only the greatest English organist of his day, but the leading composer of church music. He began at ten years old as chorister in the Chapel Royal. He managed in youth to carry the services, as organist, at three churches at the same time. Later, his post as organist at Hereford Cathedral meant also the honor of conducting the Three Choirs Festival. Six years at Exeter Cathedral established his fame, and in 1839 Oxford gave him degrees. He was later called to Leeds Parish Church; 1849 found him at Winchester Cathedral, and 1864, at the Cathedral at Gloucester.

Aurelia, sometimes called Golden, for its use with "Jerusalem the Golden," is his best-known hymn tune, because it was used in 1872 for the Thanksgiving at St. Paul's for the recovery of the Prince of Wales. Wesley's music has both true churchly style and vocal freedom. His fame will rest, perhaps, on his twelve anthems of 1853.

Montgomery's words, "God comes with succor speedily," are from his version of Psalm 72. The first stanza begins, "Hail to the Lord's Anointed."

### No. 73

IT WAS not until 1713 that original hymns were used in churches in Holland, and then the Anabaptist Psalter had an appendix of twelve hymns. A Separatist congregation of 1750 used a collection by Groenewegen; and one of the Mennonite hymns dates from that time. In 1783 the poet, Van Alphen, urged the use of hymns in which music and poetry would meet the tastes of the day. In 1796 the aid of the minister of Hoorn and of Abraham Rutgers, minister of Haarlem, was invited; and a committee was appointed which in 1805 produced a hymn book for public worship, with translations from the German, and hymns by Van den Berg, Van Alphen, Feith, etc.

Abraham Rutgers adapted hymns from his cantata, "The Hope of Blessedness," and made translations from German, on one of which this hymn was based. The music here is from "Spiritual Songs," Celerina. 1765. Celerina is a village in the Italian Engadine, Switz. The Dutch words on the page means "Endless thanks and honor," and are Rutgers's first words in the English hymn translated, "Glory, honor, praise."

### No. 79

THE hymn "God is Love" is by Sir John Bowring (1792-1872), twice a member of Parliament, a man of political consequence, and a distinguished man of letters. He edited the Westminster Review until he was sent as a commissioner to France. His next port of call was Hong Kong, where he went as British Consul in 1849, to be made its Governor after five years, when he was also knighted.

His published works show him acquainted with such languages, as Russian, Servian, Polish, Magyar and others. He wrote several books of sacred poetry, and his hymns have been used by Unitarians. But such hymns as "Watchman, tell us of the night," and this one have been widely sung.

## A Word a Day

### Notes and Queries

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

**Version** (Mrs. F. N.)—The correspondent writes:

In a recent Hymnal Note there appeared this statement: "A familiar hymn-tune is called both Moscow and Italian Hymn. Two versions appear as Nos. 346 and 401."

Webster's says that a "version" is a translation from one language to another. Now 346 and 401 are identical as to language. What word should be used instead of "versions?"

It is true that Webster's does define "version" as a "translation"; but the dictionary also gives this definition: "An account from a particular point of view, esp. as contrasted with another account; as, two *versions* of the same affair."

We should not be inclined to change the word in the sentence submitted.

**"Called" in Isaiah 48:12** (Mrs. L. H. C.)—One syllable.

**Misplaced modifier** (Miss L. T.)—The correspondent submits for criticism the following sentence:

The centers are reinforced concrete buildings of 15 rooms costing 15,000 yen each.

To avoid giving an impression of an expressively high cost for each room, the sentence should be recast:

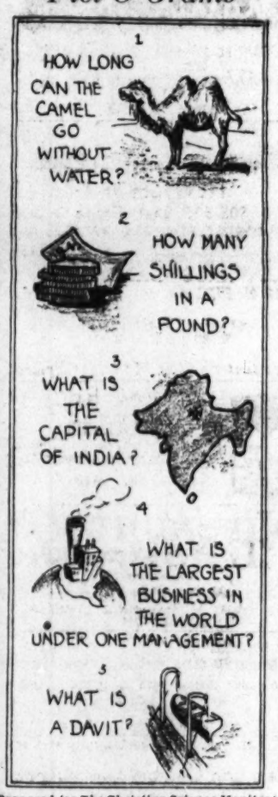
The centers, which are costing 15,000 yen each, are reinforced concrete buildings of 15 rooms.

The centers, which are reinforced concrete buildings of 15 rooms, cost 15,000 yen each.

The centers are 15-room buildings of reinforced concrete, and cost 15,000 yen each.

Other examples could be furnished; but the main point to consider is that a modifying word, phrase, or clause, should be placed so that there can be no possibility of mistaking the word affected.

## Pict-O-Grams


1
HOW LONG CAN THE CAMEL GO WITHOUT WATER?
2
HOW MANY SHILLINGS IN A POUND?
3
WHAT IS THE CAPITAL OF INDIA?
4
WHAT IS THE LARGEST BUSINESS IN THE WORLD UNDER ONE MANAGEMENT?
5
WHAT IS A DAVIT?

*(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)*

The answers will be found among the advertisements.

## Betty Bee

### Betty's Brothers

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

UP TO the present we have said nothing about Betty Bee's brothers. It is a somewhat delicate subject inasmuch as the boys of the hive seem arrogant, insolent, and lazy.

If Betty Bee ignored them or if, perchance, she looked upon them with a bit of contempt, it is certain that she and her sisters at least tolerated their rough insolence. Of all the drones, one was destined to be, for ever so brief a period, the prince consort of the queen.

Did you ever have a bee, larger than the honey bee, but of the same tribe, come buzzing viciously about your head? Perhaps you fought him off. The chances are that it was an officious drone. Had you known for certain, you could have faced him fearlessly, for he has no stinger, and could do you no harm.

If you observe him entering a blossom, do not give him credit for being a worker. The loafer is probably looking for a pleasant place to sleep. Even though he had the urge to forage food for himself, he is unable to do so, for he does not have the honey extractor with which his sisters are equipped.

Much as it grieves us to say it, the drone is just a swashbuckling, conceited, good-for-nothing.

## Brevities

**Los Angeles Times:** How strange that a cross between sailor pants and curtain goods should produce things called street pajamas.

**Punch:** Carnera is said to have written a poem which is to be published. No wonder. He probably took it in person to the editor.

*The Christian Science Monitor's*

## Quotation for Today

*TRUST men and they will be true to you; treat them greatly and they will show themselves great.*—EMERSON.

## In Lighter Vein

WE TALKED TO HIM LAST NIGHT WHEN TAKIN' CARE OF OUR RUBBER PLANT. SEEM'S HE LOVES FLOWERS!
I JUST KNOW YOU'LL ENJOY KEEPING HAROLD. HE'S SO INTELLIGENT AND NO TROUBLE AT ALL. JUST FEED HIM AT FOUR O'CLOCK AND HELP HIM DOWN OUT OF THE AFTERNOON SUN. IT ANNOYS HIM SO!
STEIN'S YOU LOVE DOGS. I'VE BROUGHT CLOVER BACK FOR A COUPLE OF WEEKS. LIKES DOGS CONSIDERABLY AN' DON'T EAT MUCH!
I TOLD MY HUSBAND THIS MORNING I KNEW TOO MUCH WOULD NOT BE HELPING MY PRECIOUS PLANT WHILE WE'RE AWAY. WE'LL BE BACK IN SEPTEMBER!
WILL YOU KEEP MY PLANT FOR ME?

Hanny in Philadelphia Inquirer

The Penalty for Not Going Away for the Summer.

**On Antiques!**

Customer: "How much is that antique what-not?"

Dealer: "It is $75, and very cheap at that."

Customer: "But that's the same one you offered to let me have last month for $50."

Dealer: "That may be, but you know labor and materials have taken a big jump lately."—*Unidentified.*

**Too Late**

A famous man, often called upon to make an after-dinner speech, generally began with, "Oh, why was I born?"

On one occasion a distant voice was heard: "Go on, now—it can't be helped."—*Hollywood Daily Citizen.*

**Explained**

Boss: "What is this item of $5 you have put down for overhead expenses?"

Salesman: "Oh, that was an umbrella I bought one day when it was raining."

**Unanimous**

Extravagant Wife (glancing at overdue bills): "Dear me!"

Long-Suffering Husband: "I quite agree with you."—*Pearson's.*

**Thrifty**

A meeting of protest was being held outside the Town Hall. The object of the meeting was to protest against the reduction of tram fares from 10 cents to 5.

One of the principal citizens addressed the meeting and said he couldn't understand why they should be against reducing the tram fares, and asked if someone would give his views about it.

The chief organizer said that the reason they objected to this reduction was that whereas they saved 10 cents by walking now, they would save only 5 cents in future.—*Tit-Bits.*

**Checking Up**

Judge: "Have you ever been up before me?"

Culprit: "I don't know, Judge; what time do you get up?"—*Pathfinder.*

**Trick Act**

Roadside notice posted in New England: "By order of the selectmen, cows grazing by the roadside or riding bicycles on the sidewalks is hereby forbidden." — *Highway Magazine.*

## Vacation Vocations

*Helpful hints on profitable use of summer leisure are invited for publication in this column. If you have any such ideas, you are invited to share them with others. Please limit the story about your "vacation vocation" to 100 words, and send it to the Feature Editor. One dollar will be paid for each idea accepted.*

### Potato Chips

I am sure you will be interested to know about the success my sister and I have had in making potato chips. One evening several families were having a picnic and, as our part, my sister and I made potato chips. We sliced them very thin and sunned them, taking special care to make them delectable and palatable. Our friends said they had never tasted anything more delicious, and they begged us to make some for them. Our customers have increased, and a delightful summer occupation has been provided.

Ellen W.

### Renting Costumes

Three years ago I began studying costuming, through the aid of books from the libraries. Then I began to utilize materials on hand, making them into costumes of different periods and characters. Several were made from silk dresses which were a little out of date. I also purchased remnants suitable and low-priced, so that the costumes would not be expensive. Then I began renting them through an advertisement in the paper. This has proved a very interesting as well as a very profitable vocation. Mrs. Thelma M.

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

It was pretty hot today and I certainly was glad to be in the country where I could amble along in freshly plowed furrows—
Or through shady woods—
Or cool streams—
Or underneath Uncle George's big wagon—
Instead of along the hot streets and pavements in the city—

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

## Coöperation in Juneau

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Juneau, Alaska

MURIEL came home from school one day with her eyes filled with tears. The other children, she complained to her mother, did unkind things to her and refused to play with her.

Patiently Muriel's mother listened to her story. Gently she led the child to see that if she expected to be loved, she must send out love, no matter what someone else may do or think. The mother continued to point out that if Muriel would persistently broadcast love herself, she would certainly sweeten any unkind attitude she might encounter.

This conversation bore fruit: It inspired Muriel and her mother to form a club and to help other little girls to see that happiness comes by doing things to make others happy. Together they planned the ideals of the club, the details of procedure, the initiation and installation ceremonies, and various objectives.

Eagerly, with all bitter thoughts gone, Muriel sought her schoolmates and revealed her plans. From the source of her own enthusiasm she aroused the interest of her hitherto antagonists.

Joyously, with all malice forgotten, the girls went to Muriel's mother, eager to start on their club idea. Muriel was chosen as president; other officers were elected; a password was selected; and the club was launched with a membership of seven. They named themselves the Girls' Legion Club.

The meeting place was Muriel's home for a time, but the club soon grew to such proportions that the Juneau Post of the American Legion, learning of the club and its activities, gave the girls the use of the Legion meeting place.

Helping others is the club's keynote, and the dues, which are 10 cents a month, are accumulated to buy clothing or any needed article for some less fortunate boy or girl. The money for dues must be earned by the girl herself. Before it is accepted at the club, she must tell how she earned it. It is a strict rule that parents must not give the club girl her dues.

Besides this, the children bring discarded clothing (which in most instances has become too small) to Muriel's mother, whom they look to as their adviser. The clothing is distributed wherever the organizer finds there is a need. The gift is then reported and the girls are informed of the need it supplies and of the recipient's gratitude.

Nor is this all. Kind acts, too, must be done each week, and regular attendance at Sunday school is expected. Gold stars are pasted on the honor roll for those who attend Sunday school, and special recognition is given the child whose kind act is voted the most unselfish and thoughtful.

Recently the club sponsored a luncheon, managed it, and helped the Boys' Bugle Corps to buy their uniforms. And so, week by week, with a constantly growing membership, the girls (from 8 to 14) go eagerly to their club, happy in the thought of helping others.

## Odd As It May Seem

**Some bamboo trees**—grow as much as 16 inches a day, some reaching a height of more than 120 feet.

**Sodium vapor lamps**—used for highway lighting gives practically four times as much light as the ordinary street lamps.

## Amusements


BOSTON

CHICAGO OPERA—Braves Field

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NEXT THURS., 8:30 P. M. AUG. 10th: CARMEN

NEXT FRIDAY, 8:30 P. M. CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA AND PAGLIACCI

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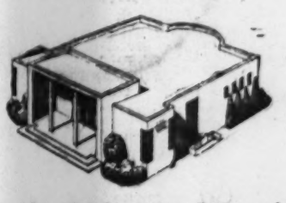

Also the Christian Science Exhibit in the Hall of Religion

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY



*Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor*

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*All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.*


## Editorials

### A Jamboree and a New Economics

ONE international gathering has within the last few days quietly folded its tents and vanished into the past. Another, all cheerful bustle and excitement, has quite literally unfolded its tents and prepared for vigorous action. The World Jamboree of the Boy Scout movement is under way in Hungary.

The bright enthusiasm of the Jamboree is in striking contrast to the somewhat somber memories of the World Economic Conference. It, too, aims at international coöperation and understanding, but it owns no fear of failure. It is not only that the boys have no tangled world problems to unravel. There is a deeper reason for their assured success—the fact that they honor a spiritual not a material ideal.

For the Boy Scout code may fairly be said to be based on the Golden Rule, "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you." It teaches trustworthiness, loyalty, helpfulness, friendliness, obedience, cheerfulness, and it recognizes that these are not national ideals, but international because based on a common humanity. The unity of a Scout camp, of an international Scout Jamboree, is, therefore, at its best, a unity of ideals.

The Economic Conference, on the other hand, attempted to work out unity on the basis of economics, and economics, as generally understood, is not only a "dismal," but a confusing and confused science, according to the laws of which one man's meat is often another man's poison.

This so-called science started with the assumption that it operated in a completely nonmoral sphere—that it was in no sense obedient to spiritual or ethical laws. And the present chaotic state of the world's economic system shows the results of attempting to build a science on suppositions that conflict with the spiritual and eternal laws of the universe.

This conflict was clearly apparent in the "laissez faire" theory which ruled without restraint in the earlier years of the industrial revolution and led to cruelties and injustices which were the very negation of the unity which the Scout ideal recognizes. Yet, this policy was considered economically sound. And although the social conscience of capitalistic countries and the growing power of labor have served to mitigate many of these injustices, this progress has often been conceived of as divorced from and even opposed to the laws of economics.

Is it then surprising that an economic conference based on a so-called science which has adopted all sorts of disruptive theories should accomplish little in the direction of unity? Before unity can be reached, outworn and illusive economic theories must first be abandoned.

There are signs that the next economic conference may find the world with a much clearer understanding of what the laws of economics really are, and a much nearer approach to the Scout ideal even in the economic sphere. Indeed, this may be one of the greatest achievements of President Roosevelt's new deal. For though the effort is still made to talk from the standpoint of the old economics, what is really happening is a growing realization that this much-maligned science is after all based on the simple but all-inclusive laws of justice and coöperation.

### Curbing the Bulls

AN OLD saw in Wall Street says that stocks are put up and fall down. There is a world of meaning in it. It conveys the notion of pools of insiders who push up stocks and then sell out to a general public which, attracted like moths to a flame, has a habit of entering a market in force at a time when the top prices of a bull movement are in process of formation. It also conveys the notion that speculation for the rise is much more reprehensible than speculation for the fall. Political circles have never shared this point of view. When markets were booming, they were seemingly well satisfied. When prices were falling, senatorial chambers resounded with invectives against speculation.

Short selling was held to be the greatest trouble maker. The stock exchange committee knows better. Any intelligent reader of the testimony introduced to the Senate inquiry last year does, too. The real trouble lies in the operations of gigantic pools armed with millions, inside knowledge, collusion of specialists on the floor of the stock exchange, and an ambition to fleece the people.

These pools will henceforth be curbed. The stock exchange in its latest ruling requires a weekly report from its members of all activities in which they are interested or of which they have knowledge by reason of operations conducted through them. This is an excellent beginning. It is bolstered up by a minute from the governing committee giving authority to the committee on business conduct to disapprove the connection of members with any such activities whenever in the judgment of the committee such activities may be unsound or likely to create prices which do not fairly reflect market values.

The statement is a little nebulous. But some discretion must be left to the committee of the stock exchange, and it seems reasonably certain that the supervision will be strict. Public opinion is definitely hostile to any restoration of the old régime. It will express itself in government regulation if the committee of the stock exchange does not interpret its own rule in the public interest.

The other rulings are also moves in the right direction. Margin requirements are increased so that a person no longer can gamble in the stock exchange on a shoestring. The underlying theory of the restriction is to make it difficult for persons with insufficient means to engage in such operations. The activities of customers' men are also carefully circumscribed. They cannot solicit new accounts. They must be put on salary, not commission, and they cannot entertain customers.

This latter reform reënforces the provisions of the Securities Act. The public is therein protected against any new crop of high-pressure salesmanship of bonds and stocks which is composed of more imagination than information. Such efforts to make it harder for the gullible to be tempted are minor reforms in themselves; but they are important in this: that, in consequence, stock broking will be assisted in clothing itself with the professional standards obtaining in Europe. In the major countries across the Atlantic the stock market is the interest of the few, and the members of it are quite content that it shall remain so.

The reforms just announced could make the New York Stock Exchange almost as secluded. If they do, it will be a quieter place, but much more wholesome; a place where no more great fortunes can be made merely by financial racketeering.

### Forty Hours? Now, Let's See—

THE yelp of glee which many a "white collar" worker let out recently as the forty-hour week faded out when he began to count his own hours. There are some surprised people in America today. They haven't been working as hard as they thought they were. For here and there a clerical worker checks up on himself and discovers he has been doing only about forty hours right along.

A forty-hour week does not have to mean a five-day week. Numbers of white-collar people, especially public employees, have been coming down to the office six days a week and doing only thirty-eight hours' work—9 to 12 in the morning week days, an hour for lunch, 1 to 5 in the afternoon, and on Saturdays the afternoon off.

Very curious is the differing length of the work week to be found in business. Many people have been working almost a day longer than others doing the same thing merely because they happened to get into an industry where long hours were the rule. The full day on Saturday has hung on in various big companies. Others have been on the five-day week for more than a year.

During the World War an attempt was made in a big industrial plant on the edge of Chicago to value jobs according to the amount of skill and similar factors going into them. Under the same roof, it was found, the pay varied for precisely the same kind of work, while some types of work which deserved more money were underpaid and other classes received too much. The rate of pay apparently had just grown up according to custom.

Inadvertently the Roosevelt program appears likely to level off a great many of these traditional inequalities among white-collar folk. There is some value in such a check-up.

### The Future of Nationalism

THE political observer who wishes to assess the future of nationalism as a guiding force in the relations of sovereign states is confronted by a most striking and curious contrast. On the one hand so many of the most important countries in the world are pursuing a vigorously nationalist policy that the onlooker might be justified in concluding that never before has the repute of nationalism stood so high as it does today. And yet such a conclusion would be the precise and exact opposite of the truth. There is an innumerable majority of the world's politicians who appear to regard nationalism and self-sufficiency as the solution of all difficulties; yet there is scarcely a political thinker who, when he comes to write of nationalism, does not load it with abuse.

Sir Norman Angell, for example, considers it a prime cause of war; Mr. Harold Laski is its confirmed opponent; serious journalists like Mr. Ivor Brown think it largely a sham, and a destructive sham at that; while the recent motion carried by the Oxford Union, and emphatically indorsed by the debating societies of nearly every other university in England, may be read as at least as much a denunciation of nationalism as a declaration of pacifism.

In these circumstances, which will actually prove the stronger, nationalism's triumphant possession of the field, or its intellectual discredit? Defenders of nationalism may point out that practically all the most serious criticism of nationalism as a policy comes from Britain alone, and that its world significance may be discounted for that reason. But in certain aspects of politics Britain not infrequently anticipates world opinion. Both the American and the French Revolutions were based upon the teachings of John Locke; and even the Russian Revolution had its ground-floor laid, if not by an Englishman, at any rate in the British Museum.

Not even the most fervent opponent of nationalism demands that nations should cease to exist. Men and women naturally seek to organize themselves into groups, into clubs, churches, societies, professions and nations. They will in all probability always continue so to organize themselves. But Odd Fellows do not go to war with Elks, nor put up tariffs against the Ancient Order of Buffaloes. A bricklayer is not taught to regard members of all other trades as potential enemies against whom the bricklayers must protect themselves by piling up armaments. No other association of men except the nation does these things. And the question now being asked is, Why should the nation do them? In fact, the very existence of nations is an indication that it is not natural that they should fight; for this existence in itself bears witness that in the human race the desire for coöperation and unity is paramount and fundamental.

### Ready for a Tiger Hunt

THE selection of Major LaGuardia as the fusion nominee to lead the New York mayoralty campaign against Tammany has twofold significance. It means a candidate whose opposition to the Democratic machine in down-state New York is unquestioned, who is skilled in the political field and whose liberal reform background links him strongly with the "new deal" era. Secondly, it means that control of the fusion movement in New York City has been wrested from machine politics and vested in Judge Samuel Seabury, reform champion of sharpest steel, whom Tammany already knows well for one of those dangerous men who do what they set out to do.

Judge Seabury's backing of Major LaGuardia gives the seal of authenticity to the fusion movement. Under such auspices, voters must see their choice clearly this year between a Tammany rule that was a party to, and a beneficiary of, the willful waste and abuses of the Walker administration, and a Mayor who is pledged in the most binding way to a thorough clean-up of the municipal government.

Judge Seabury sees in Major LaGuardia "an honest, fearless and capable anti-Tammany Mayor," and will throw back of him his whole strength in the drive to finish the job he began by putting up the shutters on the Walker mayoralty and that he means to end by sweeping the whole Tammany tribe out of City Hall.

Tammany already has begun to stress that Major LaGuardia was decisively beaten four years ago and can be beaten again. The margin of change has been great, however. When Mr. LaGuardia ran for Mayor in 1929, he had the widespread opposition of the regulars of his own party, Mayor Walker was at the crest of his popularity and Norman Thomas was the Socialist candidate—an indubitable attraction to many independent voters. Moreover, the charges Major LaGuardia made in that campaign have since been substantiated by the Seabury investigation.

Misgovernment, waste, extravagance and graft are not new at City Hall, but the public now is sensitive to these facts, and none who know the aggressive qualities of the fighting air major or the driving force of the Seabury character doubt that these will be dramatized from the opening gun of the campaign until the polls close.

### The Casual Day

SERIOUS matters sometimes have ludicrous aspects. Having experimented with bankers, oil magnates, and an heir apparent to a New York State political dynasty, kidnapers have gone to the other extreme. A dog recently was held for ransom. And just the other day a woman reported the abduction of her canary.

* * *

Not that there's anything funny about crime—even in its ludicrous aspects. But what's to be done about it? And by whom?

* * *

*"This is a democracy, and the people have the power, if they choose to exercise it, to make conditions as they ought to be made, and to do this strictly within the law; and therefore the first duty of the true democrat, of the man really loyal to the principle of popular government, is to see that law is enforced and order upheld."* The words are Theodore Roosevelt's. The italics are ours.

### A Courtier Praises the Stratford Bard

A Shakespeare festival at Shoreditch, England, recently helped to swell a fund for a rehousing project, and incidentally to swell the praise of Avon's bard by one brief sonnet:

Now, my lord, this chap from Avon is the man
To carve a plot strong as a hewen helm;
He pipes his words as notes are flung by Pan
With far more grace than any in the realm
Saving your lordship; but since you require
A masque to pace the tempo of your thought,
Being unskilled in such, you needs must hire
This young player; for I tell you there is caught
In him more wild sweet music than by fools
Unleashed in jest at any monarch's court;
He calls your lily ponds—the white-lipped pools;
And the mauve-mottled east—dark night's last fort.
His face is grave but humor stars the eye,
And to his lips the rarest words do hie!

J. C. R.

Dear Casual:

About the musician who wears mittens when practicing on the piano. May it not be that he is considerate of his neighbors in the apartment who would be most uncomfortable wearing ear-muffs? W. G. M.

### A Casual Outline of Everything

*II. Its Practicableness*

The public having shown its customary good sense, the *Casual Outline of Everything* is here, herewith and hereby resumed.

* * *

The burning question, which causes considerable current literature to be used for starting the furnace, has arisen as to whether this work will be practically as well as theoretically useful to its readers. For instance, some persons are wondering whether the *Outline* will include telephone numbers, and whether they will be the right ones that you invariably give to the operator, or the wrong ones with which she always connects you.

* * *

Since this is an outline of everything it must, of course, include telephone numbers. So it has been arranged that the telephone companies shall regularly issue supplements to the outline—these to take the place of and be so similar to the old-style telephone books that nobody will be able to tell the difference and therefore will not be confused by the new arrangement.

It is felt that only the right numbers need be included, however, as the reader can supply the others from memory.

## Soil for Sovietism

LATE last spring a minor revolution occurred on the plains of Chinese Central Asia. Led by the Moslems, who comprise an overwhelming majority of the population, the 2,000,000 residents of Sinkiang, the westernmost province of China, revolted against the Nanking Government. They drove the Chinese governor-general, with all his officials, from the province, and set up a government of their own, with a Moslem general, who is friendly to the Soviet Union, at its head.

Although for all practical purposes Sinkiang has seceded from China, Nanking will not yet admit its loss and is negotiating with the rebel leaders for the installation of a new Chinese administration. It is thought, however, that the leaders of the revolt are under the influence of Soviet Russia, whose territory parallels the western boundary of Sinkiang, and there is a strong probability that Sinkiang may either join the Soviet Union or submit to a protectorate of the sort that Russia exercises over Outer Mongolia.

If the Chinese are successful in their negotiations with the Sinkiang rebels, another crisis in Sino-Russian affairs will have passed—and a day of reckoning will have been deferred. But if Chinese Turkestan—as Sinkiang is popularly known—adheres to the Soviet Union, the world will see the climax to a drama which has been running a quiet course for eight years. And the end will not yet be in sight. The denouement of the play may have something to do with how far China herself will go on the road to Communism.

* * *

After having conquered and lost it a half dozen times since the first century B. C., China annexed Sinkiang conclusively in 1877. The province is a strategic point in Asia, both geographically and economically. Its 400,000 square miles of towering mountains and fertile valleys, barren deserts and fresh oases, have long been a buffer between Russian and Chinese. And it contains rich deposits of copper, oil, jade and gold, which will add heavily to the wealth of any country which exploits them systematically.

China's management of them thus far has been haphazard and relatively unproductive. The assaults of Chinese capitalists upon deposits of red, black and green copper so rich that pure copper is produced at one smelting, have been mere scratchings, since the Chinese do not know how to carry a shaft to any depth. Ignorant of boring and refining chemicals, they have merely skimmed the surface of the rich "Ferghana series" of oil-bearing strata which lies across the province from east to west. Agriculture, of which cotton is the chief product, meagerly realizes the possibilities of the rich soil, since the irrigation necessary in this region is carried on by a system of primitive wells.

* * *

Since 1925, when they concluded a formal trade treaty with Sinkiang, the Soviets have viewed its great and badly managed wealth with covetous eyes. Along the 1300-mile frontier which separates Russian Turkestan from Chinese, they are carrying forward ambitious projects in scientific cotton cultivation and building gigantic industrial combinats such as the one now under construction on the shores of Lake Balkash. To them, expansion across the Ili River into the rich country beyond seems inevitable.

Their ambitions have long been fed by sharp political unrest in Sinkiang. Although theoretically the equal of the other seventeen provinces of China, Chinese Turkestan has always bowed to the tradition of an autocratic governor-general. The reputation of the recently deposed Gen. Chin Shujen for being incompetent and rapacious was known to Nanking, but so great are the powers of the governor-general once he is ensconced in the province, due partly to its remoteness and partly to the traditions of the office, that it was helpless to recall him.

The Chinese residents of Sinkiang are a mere handful of government officials, traders and colonists. But from the governor-general down, they have always conducted themselves as a ruling race. In the past, Chinese administration has kept the natives contented in their subjugation by an active concern for their prosperity. Jobs were provided for everyone, and food and clothing were kept cheap. Since 1926, however, when the governor-general who developed it was assassinated, this policy has been on the wane. The working day for native labor is now fixed by the individual capitalist and is often ten to twelve hours in length. Employment is highly seasonal and when it is over the laborers are left to fend for themselves.

* * *

The Soviet Government has been able to draw contrasts, useful for propaganda purposes, between the autocratic methods of the Chinese and its own policy of equality of all races. It has seldom used the stereotyped Communist propaganda in Sinkiang, preferring rather to develop its influence through the media of commerce and race.

The latter has formed a strong basis for appeal, especially among the Kirghiz and Kazaks, two nomad tribes who inhabit the western part of Sinkiang. These are blood brothers of the Kirghiz and Kazaks of Russian Turkestan and the communication between the two which goes on across the border constantly has been extremely useful to the Russians in gaining the friendship of the Sinkiang natives. Likewise profitable in this regard is the natural gift of the Russian for fraternizing with alien races. Travelers report that Russian colonists in Central Asia have always been more friendly to the natives than other white men.

The decisive factor in establishing a strong Soviet influence in Sinkiang, however, was the construction of the Turkestan-Siberian Railroad. Running northward through Russian Turkestan the railroad parallels the Sinkiang border at such close distance that it has been connected with the chief cities of the province by motor roads.

Travel between China proper and Sinkiang is effected by caravans, which are three or four months in transit. Although keenly aware of the need for rail connections, the Chinese have never been able to finance the laying of a railroad.

And Russia held other trumps in the hand she played for the control of Sinkiang's trade. The state trade monopoly enables the Soviets to quote flat rates on buying and selling, thus completely demoralizing the Chinese traders. As a result of this they have for several years had a monopoly of the cotton market. Then, too, for centuries the annual fair at Nizhni-Novgorod was the brightest spot in the Turki calendar, giving face to the trade of the province. Compared with Nizhni-Novgorod, Peking, to the Turkoman, was a dream and an abstraction. When the Turkestan-Siberian Railway gave Russia complete control over the economic life of Sinkiang, it merely marked the culmination of a long historic process.

* * *

Today Chiang Kai-shek is marshaling the war lords of China for an attack upon the Red legions of Soviet China, which the Nanking Government regards as a possibly even greater menace than Japanese invasion. Soviet China now occupies more than one-sixth of the area of the country, and its leaders govern about 90,000,000 of the population.

The next few months will decide whether or not the Sinkiang rebels will renew their allegiance to Nanking or follow a road of their own. Should they pursue the latter course and should that road lead toward Moscow, less than a thousand miles of sparsely settled territory will separate the Soviet Governments of Russia and China. O. B.

"Watching the World Go By," which regularly occupies this space on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, will appear only occasionally during the next few weeks while Mr. Abbot is traveling in northern Europe.

## Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

*Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread*

### Advantage of Identification

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the editorial "War on Crime," in the Monitor, you speak of the possible need of a national identification system and say, "This may seem abhorrent to free and easy American notions of liberty, but honest men ought not to be offended at a system that is actually for their protection."

For a number of years I have felt that such a system would have many advantages for the upright citizen. To those who live in large cities or travel about where they are not known, the need for identification frequently comes up. Sometimes I have been delayed and annoyed because of the necessity of establishing my identity, perhaps for the purpose of cashing a check or gaining admission to some restricted place.

If our Government were to issue a yearly card to each citizen and resident containing a picture, description, signature, legal address and other useful information, this could serve not only as identification to post offices, stores, banks, hotels, etc., but could also be used as a registration card for voting. If the card were punched when a citizen voted, this would prohibit anyone from voting more than once, and should greatly help to clean up some of the dishonesty in politics.

I cannot see why this process should be any more "abhorrent" to the right-acting, right-living individual than the one requiring the automobile and driver's licenses. In fact, I feel that those individuals who are striving to do the right thing at all times are entitled to the protection which such identification would vouchsafe them.

Boston, Mass. (MRS.) ELEANOR B. HARTWELL.

### Mysteries of the Brain

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

On the back page of the Monitor issue of July 6 there appeared under the caption of "What Is the Human Mind?" an interesting item, quoted from the Memphis (Tenn.) Commercial Appeal, dealing with a surgical operation on the brain of a woman in a Cleveland clinic. The article stated that, though "it was necessary to remove almost all of the right half of the . . . brain, . . . her mind is functioning as well now as it ever did." The writer goes on to say: "This will be interesting as well as instructive to those who confuse the merely physical organ of the brain with the as yet not defined mind . . ."

It appears to me that the old belief of the brain as the seat of the mind is being severely shaken in every part of the world, as may be seen from the following three further examples, each of them being from a different European country:

When I was a boy at school in Goettingen, Germany, I remember our being told in one of our lessons in anatomy that after the death of the famous Professor Gauss of Goettingen University—who was considered one of the greatest mathematicians and physicists in the world during the latter part of the last century—the medical faculty of the university obtained his widow's permission to examine the great savant's brain. To their great astonishment and disappointment, instead of making some startling discovery, as they had hoped, the organ was found to be no different from that of any other brain—as a matter of fact, they were surprised to find it even somewhat smaller in size than the average one they were acquainted with.

The medical faculty at Paris, France, likewise made a post-mortem examination of a "great brain" a few years ago, and that of the famous French writer, Anatole France. Here also the result was an entirely negative one, no new facts being obtained.

A number of years ago my work brought me into frequent contact with the resident physician of one of the largest London hospitals for disorders of a nervous and epileptic nature, and one day, while in the doctor's study, I was shown a human brain which was kept there, preserved in methylated spirit. With great professional pride it was pointed out to me that medical science had found out how the various parts of the brain controlled the different organs and functions of the body, one part controlling the speech, another walking, and so on, and it was added that, in consequence, they no longer treated the local disorder, but that part of the brain which was supposed to affect the particular function.

The question was then asked: "Now, doctor, what controls this wonderful mechanism you have just described, and where is the thinking going on?" To this the eminent physician replied, "That I cannot tell; we are still trying to find out."

Thinking people all over the world are becoming more and more convinced that in metaphysical science alone a satisfactory answer can be found.

London, Eng. RUDOLPH O. GERCKE.

### For Utopian Temperance Parlors

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The protagonists of the destruction of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act have promised and have used as arguments that that destruction would eliminate unemployment, bootlegging, racketeering, crime, contempt for law, intemperance, produce almost incalculable revenues for the Government.

Now, since the Utopia-producing alcoholic beverages must be distributed to the avid population, and there must be agencies or places to sell them, I suggest that these places be called Utopian Temperance Parlors so that the name may connote the potent means that has brought about the condition, and also that it is the effectual institution of that condition of Elysian bliss which perpetuates it.

Oklahoma City, which in the recent state-wide election to legalize beer, went overwhelmingly wet, has just passed Ordinance 4485 regulating the "selling or distributing of certain non-intoxicating alcoholic beverages" which provides, among other things, that "no licensee shall use the word 'saloon' in any sign or advertising concerning said business of selling such beverages as a designation of the premises where he is authorized to carry on such business." That is one way of keeping the saloon from coming back.

Oklahoma City, Okla. JOHN C. JESPERSON.

### Power at Boulder Dam

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Monitor for July 8, 1933, page one, under the heading "Boulder Dam Dwarfs Feats of Every Age," there occurs this statement ". . . oy the sale of energy, of which some 6,000,000,000 horsepower will be produced annually as primary power and half as much as secondary power."

This was no doubt intended to read "6,000,000,000 horsepower hours will be produced annually. . . ." The estimated primary horsepower that will be produced is 663,000 horsepower. Therefore, if the plant were operated for one hour, it would produce 663,000 horsepower hours. There are 8760 hours in a year, so the plant might produce 5,807,880,000 horsepower hours annually.

Alameda, Calif. JAMES I. HATCH.